

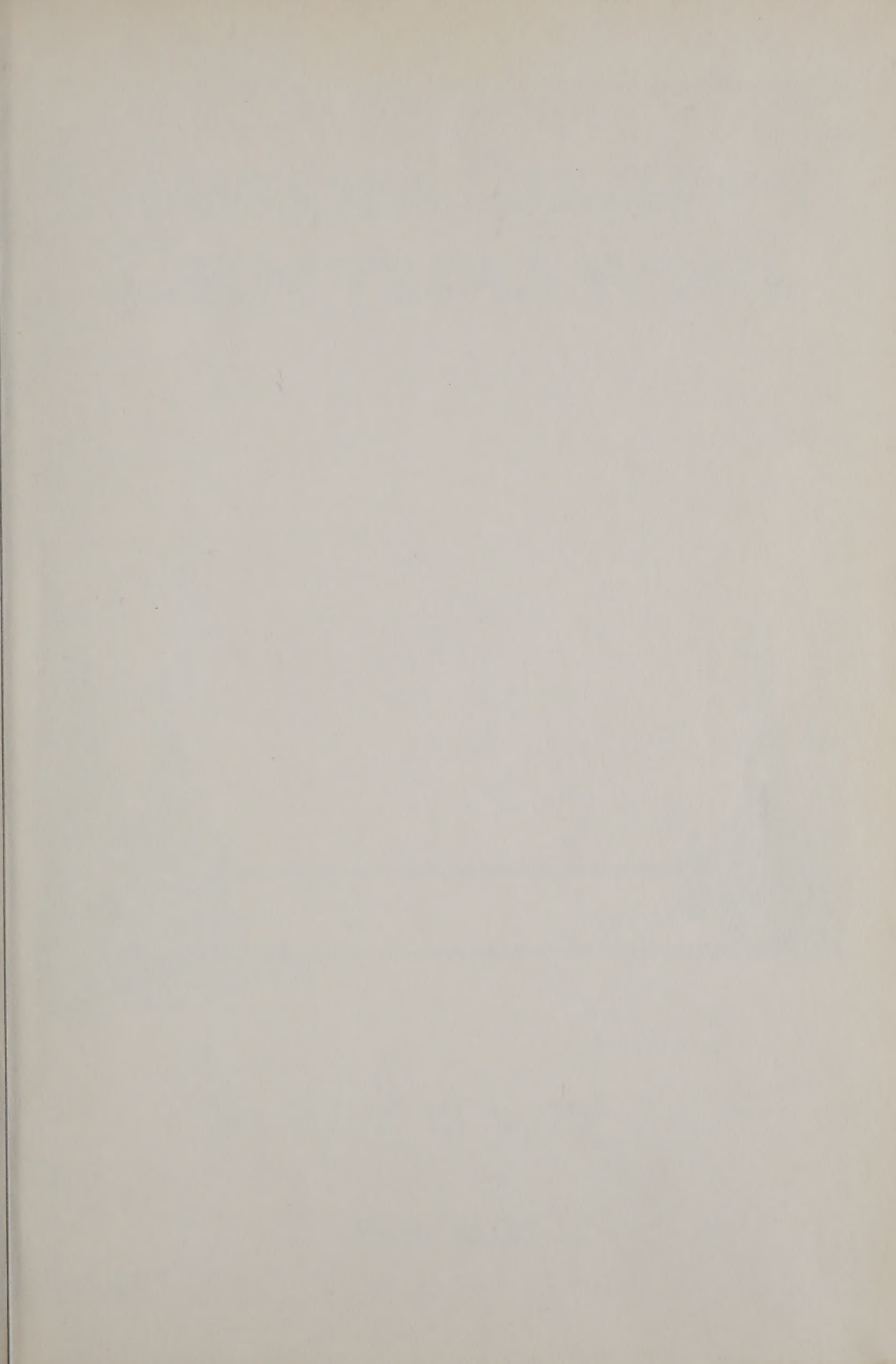
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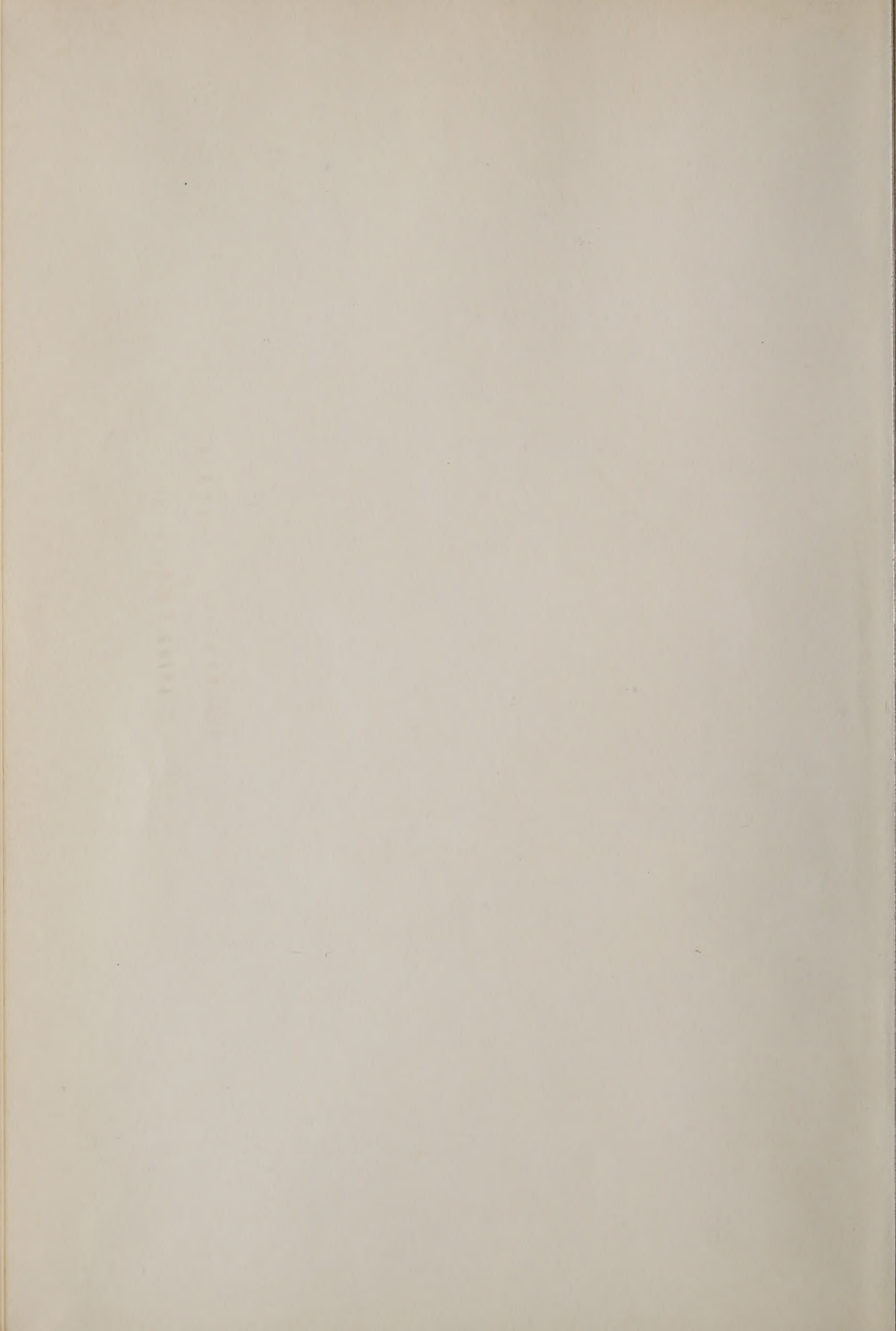
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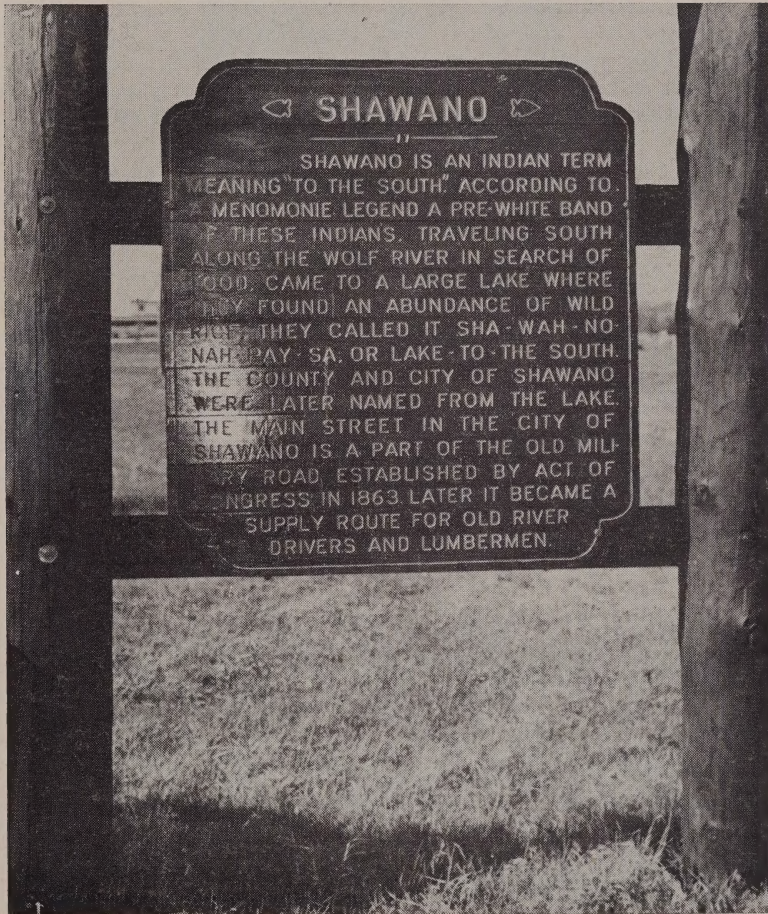
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"Some people are predicting that within ten years most fire departments will insist on four-wheel drives because they are safer; because they get to the fire with speed and safety the year around, regardless of the condition of streets and roads.

"If you are a farmer, you can own a fire engine too—a fire engine to protect your farm. You don't need to pay for it all yourself; your neighbors can help you. Here's how it is done:

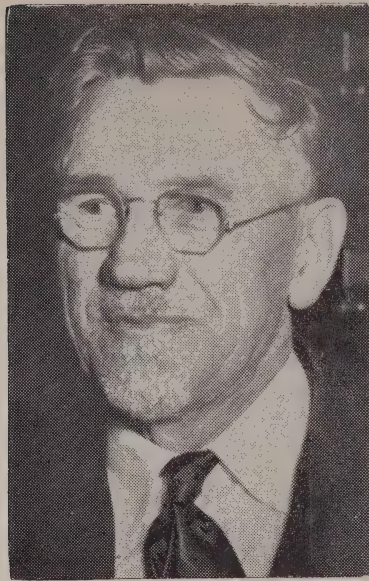
"The township in which your farm is located can join with two or three neighboring townships to buy a fire engine. That's all there is to it. And it will be one of the best investments your township ever made. Every farmer in the township will have a fire engine within a few minutes of his farm, ready to fight a fire any time day or night, winter or summer.

"Many farmers already have this protection. If you would like to know how your township can get it, write or call The Four Wheel Drive Auto Company, Clintonville, Wisconsin, who have been manufacturing fire engines for over 35 years."



THE FOUR WHEEL DRIVE AUTO COMPANY

Clintonville, Wisconsin



Fred Christiansen
General Chairman
Shawano County Centennial Committee

AN EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION

When a County proudly undertakes to celebrate its 100th birthday and to fittingly commemorate the deeds of those who have played a part in its founding and development, nothing is more important than the willingness of public spirited citizens to accept individual responsibility and to offer their best in cooperation and sacrifice. Of equal importance is the willingness of organized groups to lend the constructive force of combined effort.

When the preparation period comes to a close and the celebration is being enjoyed, the two little words, Thank You, sound inadequate. However, because it is so justly deserved, we take this means of sincerely expressing our appreciation to the following:

The advertisers in this program who helped to make the celebration possible, our committees who served so loyally, the History Committee who did so ably in writing the history of Shawano County and for the Pageant, the organizations which sponsored various events and activities, the members of the cast of "Centurawno" who made it possible to present the Pageant spectacle, the Shawano Evening Leader and fine staff, the radio station WTCH for their fine cooperation in publicizing the celebration—to all these we extend our thanks.

There are many individuals not mentioned in this program to whom we owe our thanks. Sharing in our gratitude are many volunteer workers who gave freely of their time, memberships of fraternal, religious, civic, farm, social groups, youth groups, educational groups, and merchants assisted in making our daily programs possible.

Our Queen and her Court of Honor contestants, and the merchants who gave window space for antique displays and decorated their building fronts, and those who entered floats and other units in the parades, and to all others too numerous to mention who aided in making our Centennial a success, we sincerely say: Thank You.

Fred Christiansen,
General Chairman,
Shawano County Centennial Committee

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FOREWORD

In commemorating one hundred years of Shawano County history we pay tribute to all the citizens, past and present, who have made our county one of the finest in the nation.

Each individual in his own way contributes something to his community. It is the people, who in the end, are the backbone of a community and determine its character, progress, and achievements.

In this Shawano County story we did not attempt to record a complete history of Shawano County, but rather, observed the varying shades and patterns in the fabric of the past, reminding of the heritage that is ours.

In creating a volume of this nature we were faced with the task of reducing a vast wealth of material into a book of this size, within a limited time. It is obvious that we could not mention every family or event. We could not, as well, give more complete information about the men and women who played such an important part in the development of Shawano County. Also, because of the time limit, we were not able to interview the many people of the county who, we know, might have been able to contribute much more information.

We trust, however, that the information contained in this volume will inspire someone to write a complete history of Shawano County, since there has long been a need for such a history.

Facts concerning the early history of the Townships and Villages in Shawano County, have been provided by the Town and Village clerks. Without their fine cooperation we would not have been able to include such highlights in the Shawano County story.

Some of the clerks were unable to locate any early records. Therefore, it was necessary to use material from early church records, in order that every township might have representation in this souvenir volume.

We earnestly hope that the people of Shawano County will realize that any omissions are due to limitations of time and space.

We wish to express our gratitude to the many willing people whose cooperation and contributions made this volume possible.

HISTORY COMMITTEE,

R. H. Upham
Mrs. Neva L. Meggitt
Mrs. George Natzke
Mrs. Harold Meyer
Mrs. William Bowler
Mrs. Arthur Braun
Miss Caroline Nikolay
Mrs. Charles Veslak
Gordon Keshena
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Mrs. M. G. Eberlein, Sr.,
President Shawano County
Historical Society.



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Congratulations

TO THE CITIZENS OF
SHAWANO COUNTY

WE'VE BEEN HAPPY TO AID IN THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SHAWANO COUNTY AS WELL AS CONTRIBUTING TO A BETTER STANDARD OF LIVING ENJOYED BY ALL RESIDENTS.

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1853 - SHAWANO COUNTY - 1953

It is a long, long trek back through the years of pioneer history to the time when Shawano County comprised a vast and trackless forest, and contained perhaps one of the finest stands of pine in the world.

The first white man to come into this vicinity was Jean Nicolet, a Frenchman, sent upon a diplomatic mission from the far distant colony of Quebec. The purpose of his mission was to negotiate a treaty of peace between the Winnebago, the powerful Indian tribe located to the west of Lake Michigan, and the Hurons.

He subsequently visited Green Bay, floated down the Wisconsin to near the Mississippi, and then retraced his steps. It was not until a quarter of a century afterwards that white men again visited this territory—this time two French fur traders, who were very successful, and returned to Canada laden with peltries.

In 1660 Fathers Menard and Allouez established missions among the Indians and the latter, in 1672, founded a mission known as St. Mark's at the junction of Shawano Creek and the Wolf River.

The county and city take the name from a tribe of Indians of that name which came to this region from Florida. The name "Shawano" was derived from "Shaw-an-aw," which, in the Menominee language means South. The name was originally applied to Shawano Lake, where the early tribes of Menominees congregated to gather wild rice, and to fish and hunt water fowl.

In 1864 the spelling of the name of the county was changed from "Shaw-an-aw" to Shawano. One hundred years ago Shawano County was

almost exclusively a timber country, covered with dense forests of pine and hardwood, and all interests centered only on its value for lumber.

An urge to explore the upper regions of the Wolf River for lumbering prospects, led Samuel Farnsworth to the "Country of the Menominees." He came to this location in 1843, having paddled up the Wolf River in a canoe from New London. Farnsworth saw no reason why these great timbers could not be cut down, sawed into logs at this point on the Wolf River, and floated down to the larger cities where there was a ready market.

Excited about the vast tracts of virgin pine, Farnsworth returned to Neenah to confide in Charles Wescott, a man he thought capable of the job he was going to propose.

Mr. Wescott agreed to come up into this wilderness to set up a sawmill. All of the machinery was brought up the Wolf River in scow boats poled by Indians. The mill was built on what was then a beaver dam.

Mr. Wescott and his small crew of hardy men formed a settlement where River Heights is now located. Not until five years later, in 1848, did their families follow them.

In the year 1844, Captain Powell, an officer of the Black Hawk War, established a trading post on the Wolf River. It was located about a mile below the present Belle Plaine bridge. Trading was done principally with the Indians.

Around this trading post a settlement sprang up. The land was platted by E. F. Sawyer; a schoolhouse was erected, and later this territory became a lively contender for the county seat

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when the county was organized. Captain Powell was later employed as interpreter on the Menominee Indian Reservation. He ended his days on a farm in the Town of Angelica.

Another Indian trading post was established by Leb Dixon in 1845. It was located on the land later known as the Charles D. Wescott farm.

Most of the early settlers either settled near the old sawmill site, or near the Powell Trading Post where the activities of the community were centered.

In addition to these settlements, other groups had settled in territory comprising the county, principally along the Wolf River south of the present City of Shawano, and on the Embarrass River near the old Sawyer Bridge, now on Highway 22, and in the present Town of Angelica.

First Families

In 1850, Captain Elias Murray, who was commissioned by President Tyler as Superintendent of the Indians of the Northwest Territory, moved the Menominee Indians to their present location. He was their first agent. The Indians traveled up the Wolf River in canoes and along the banks of the river on Indian ponies.

In 1852 Captain Murray sent to Huntington, Indiana, for his son, Julius. He, with Mr. Tourtillotte, built ten houses for the Indians and others employed on the land that is now the home of the Menominees. One of these houses still stands in Keshena.

When Julius came here the place had no name, so in writing back home to his wife he headed the letter "From the Falls of the Wolf River." Mrs. Neva Meggitt has the original letter. It reads:

From the Falls of the Wolf River

Dear wife:

December 25, 1852

We have had some very cold weather and have to work out of doors most of the time. The frost makes us look white as a sheep. I put on moccasins, three pair of socks, two flannel undershirts and two pair of cannett pants. With these I can stand a good deal of cold. I also have a warm overcoat, I do not expect to get through before the first of April. All are Indians here and a white man is a sight for sore eyes.

I sent you \$20 in gold by Mr. Ewing, which you should get before this letter. I wear our dear babe's hair next to my heart. May God bless you all and keep us in health till we meet again. I received two letters from you by a trader who came from Oshkosh. Kiss our dear children for a New Year's present from me and buy them some presents.

Your husband,
Julius H. Murray.

In the spring of 1883 Julius Murray returned to Huntington, Indiana, to get his wife and five children. Mary, who was later to become Shawano County's first school teacher, was fourteen years old when the long and hard journey was undertaken. The youngest member of the family was four months old. The family was poled up the Wolf River in canoes by seven Indians. The only way to reach this settlement was by an old Indian trail from Appleton, passable only for ponies, or on foot. The other way was to go by canoe up the Wolf River from New London. It took them five days to come from New London to the settlement. They lived that winter in a log cabin on the banks of the river located about forty rods south of the present Reservation line.

The population of the settlement in 1854 was just five families. They were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wescott and three children, Mr. and



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IS OUR WHOLE CONCERN . . .

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ROUTE 2, SHAWANO, WISCONSIN

Mrs. Hiram Wescott and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Murray and five children, Mr. and Mrs. David Maxfield and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grimmer and eight children, and Mr. and Mrs. James Grimmer and five children.

The first Wescott house was built of logs, adjoining the north side of the mill dam site by Mr. Wescott. In this crude little cabin his son, Charles Wescott, was born. He was the first white child to be born in what is now Shawano County. This cabin was later sold to David Maxfield who converted it into a tavern and called it "Shawano House."

In one end of the tavern was a small grocery store run by Curt Lewis, who with F. B. Moore and George R. Andrews, owned the mill for a time. In 1852 Mr. Wescott became the owner of land on which he made his home until his death. His house is now occupied by the Wallrich Land and Lumber Company as their mill office.

In the spring of 1854 Captain Murray moved his family to the settlement of now the City of Shawano, and for a time the family stayed at the "Shawano House." Mr. Lewis and Mr. Andrews kept supplies for the loggers and teamsters that stopped there. The ledger of this first store is still in existence.

School Established

The first Fourth of July celebration held in Shawano County took place in 1854. The six families of the settlement gathered at the Shawano Farm. This was on land just over the pond bridge. Tables were set in the arbor to leave the dining room of the farm for dancing.

It was Mary Murray, later to become Mrs. John Winans, who offered to teach the first families of children, since it was deemed most important that the children learn their reading, writing and arithmetic. Her permit to teach was dated

May 19, 1855 and was signed by John Wiley, Town Superintendent of the Town of Shawano. The first term started in May, and the second term in January.

The school was built over a large pine stump which was used for a desk. It stood on the south side of the Wolf River at the end of what is now Main street. Mary had to be poled across the river in a canoe to reach the school. She had eleven pupils, including her younger brother and sister.

When the sawmill began operating, other needs had to be met. This made way for other enterprises. There was the blacksmith shop with its open forge; the Shawano House, later the Wescott House, which was built in 1855; and the supply stores, the first operated by J. Curt Lewis, F. B. Moore and Samuel Farnsworth in the River Heights settlement; and Upham's in the South Shawano settlement. The Upham store was opened in 1858 by Charles Upham, then twenty-one years old, who had learned the merchandising business in the Weed and Gumaer store at Weyauwega. At one time the Upham store supplied most all of the lumber camps in this area.

Philetus Sawyer and other lumbermen of Oshkosh patronized the little sawmill.

For a time new settlers were looked upon as interlopers, and it was only by using his position as against their authority, that Mr. Wescott managed to sell William Grimmer enough lumber to build his house when he and his brother James arrived in 1848. This spirit went so far, that the owners of property in 1851, refused to allow any logs to be rafted to the market below. This so incensed a Red River lumberman that he pitched one of the proprietors into the mill pond, ordered his men to break away the dam and his raft went through. Thereafter, the monopolists

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were more accomodating. Philuetus Sawyer and George Andrews owned at one time nearly the entire site of the City of Shawano.

Later on the Shawano mill property was purchased by J. D. Kast. In 1867 he added a grist mill which was run by water power. Mr. Kast also bought the old schoolhouse, in which Mrs. Winans had taught, and added on to it when he built the gristmill. This grist mill was for many years a familiar landmark.

The grist mill was operated until 1893 when the papermill dam was constructed across the Wolf River, flooding the old sawmill property. The mill was then purchased by Charles Upham, who moved it to a location near the dam.

Since the early settlers of this county were a very religious people, they soon began thinking about establishing a church. The Catholic Church was the first church to be organized in the settlement. The Rev. Father Engelhart from the Keshena Mission, took care of that congregation.

The first Protestant church was established in the sixties through the efforts of Mrs. Herman Naber. She solicited donations and secured a site as a gift. Her idea was to establish a union church where all might congregate. Services were conducted by itinerant preachers.

The first services within recollection for the Methodist church, the first Protestant church to hold services in Shawano, were held in a schoolhouse north of Shawano in 1865 by a Mr. Sabins. The Rev. Colburn became the first appointed minister in 1866. The Rev. H. L. Hewitt became pastor late in 1866 and during his pastorate the present site was acquired and the first building of the church was planned. Trustees were Herman Naber, Dr. Wylie and Orlin Andrews.

It was a friendly and neighborly people who settled on the banks of the Wolf River to create a new community. Their outlet for social life was at first in each others homes, but later when the McCord Hall was built, the upstairs of that establishment became the center of the social life in the settlement.

Here, in the McCord building, now the Farmers' Hardware building, dances, political rallies and other get-togethers were held. The Zerwas saloon was a popular gathering place for some of the men, and a meeting place for the river-drivers.

From the year 1843 to 1863 the settlers carried supplies and mail by means of boats, operated by hand power up the Wolf River. Steamboats ran from Oshkosh to Lake Winnebago and points to New London. Only three or four trips were made up the Wolf as far as Shawano in a year, and these trips on high water in the spring.

Tote Road Built

In 1854 a tote road was built from Shawano to New London over which most of the supplies were brought to Shawano by tote teams.

Stages and teams continued to operate on this tote road until the Milwaukee Lake Shore and Western Railway was completed to Clintonville, which, being only half the distance from New London, supplies were secured from there. Mail and stage coaches were operated between Shawano and Clintonville, and two of the early stage drivers were Henry Gamble and Sol Stevens.

Military Wagon Road

A number of settlers located in and near what are now the Towns of Angelica and Maple Grove. Having constructed a tote road or trail to Fort

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Howard, this road was continued south on to Shawano.

By Federal legislation in 1863, this road was laid out and designated a military wagon road, and was completed from Shawano to Fort Howard in 1866. It was built during the Civil War to help carry supplies. This road became a thoroughfare for freight, passengers and mail traffic. Daily stages made this route for many years, driven by Herman Rafoth.

The Superior Trail was the only means of travel and communication to parts north of Shawano. It ran to Ontonogan, Michigan, on the shore of Lake Superior. In 1870 a mail route was established from Shawano to that point on foot and horseback. In 1862 the trail was brushed out so that sleds could be used in the winter. Some of the early mail carriers were Sheldon Wescott, Tobe Murray and Ed Robinson. Robinson lost his eye, being struck by a stick on one of these trips.

This trail was also used in 1860 by Wm. Dware who bought cattle and hogs around Shawano and drove them to Ontonogan, Michigan, on foot. He made his headquarters at the Wescott House.

The trail was continued in use until 1871 when the Military Wagon Road was completed to Superior and points where the mail stage routes were established. This was the real beginning of lumbering operations north of Shawano.

Coming of the Railroad

The St. Paul & Eastern Grand Trunk Railroad Company built the first railroad into Shawano in 1884. The road extended from Oconto to Clintonville, connecting the two main lines of the Chicago & Northwestern system. The county gave every sixteenth section of valuable timber land to the railway company in order to get the railroad through.

The coming of this railroad stimulated not only the growth of Shawano, but the entire country surrounding it, and was the most important event in connecting Shawano with the outside world.

Shawano County was incorporated February 13, 1853 and the first election was held at the house occupied by Charles D. Wescott. The first town meeting was held in April, 1853 when forty-seven votes were cast. Elected as the first supervisors for the Town of Shawano were Charles D. Wescott, Elias Murray and Elisha Alexander.

The first meeting of the County Board of Supervisors was held November 13, 1855.

As the land was cleared it was sold cheap, so cheap in fact that any man with willing hands and energy could carve out a farm and develop it by his own industry.

The biggest obstacle that confronted the settlers was that of clearing the land. It was a hard and tedious job to remove the trees and stumps and then clear patch after patch of earth so that it could be cultivated and planted for the things most necessary in supplying food for the family.

First, the settler had to cut into the thick stands of timber in order to even clear a space in which to build his cabin. The only sensible thing to do, then, was to pile up the trees as they were cut, and set fire to them in order to get them out of the way so the job of living could be continued. Consequently, millions of feet of the finest hardwood, pine and cedar stands were burned by the settlers.

In settling this territory these gallant and industrious people, who selected this county for their home, did not neglect the spiritual and cultural aspects of their life. Religion, education, good government and social welfare were deeply embedded in the sturdy foundation which they established.

Today, every township, every village, and the City of Shawano, expresses again and again the determination, teamwork, neighborliness, thrift, spiritual growth and foresight of the generation of splendid people whose hands have built this county.

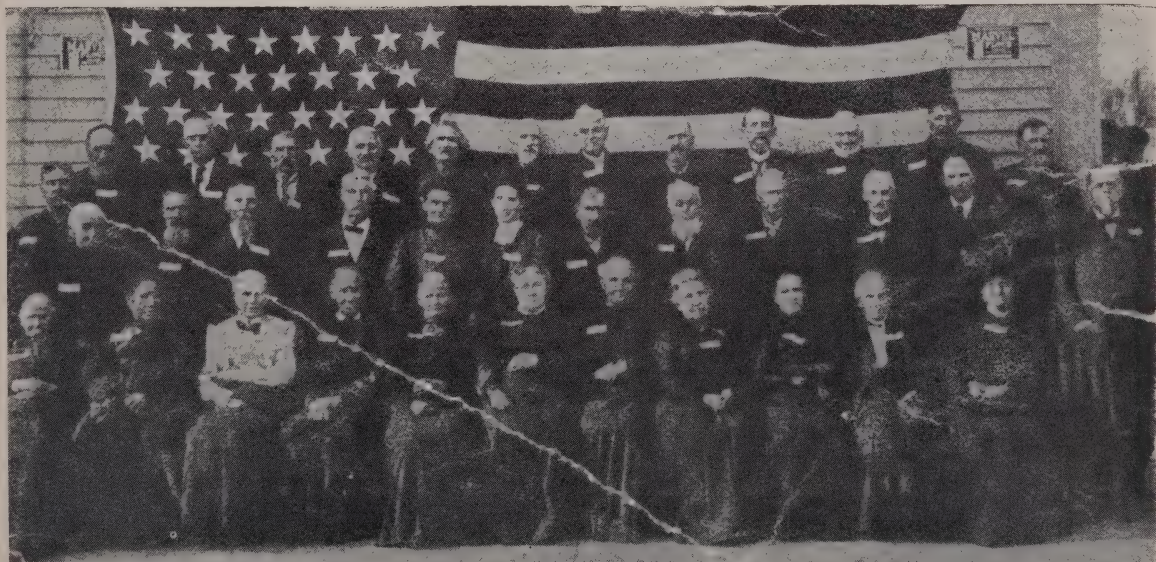
With the history of the city, county and every neighborhood so intimately connected, Shawano County folks now, as one big family, join in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the County. It is a time set aside for a glimpse into the past, and an opportunity in which to pay tribute to the pioneer forefathers who laid the firm foundation from which each new generation can go on to build a better county and promote closer friendships.

Information taken from:

Files Shawano County Library,
Records, County Clerks Office.

Other facts contributed by:

Mrs. Neva Meggitt, and Robert Upham.



Upham's 50 Years Club, Shawano, Wis.

FOR 43 YEARS

We have dedicated this bank to helping this county grow and to keep growing with our county.

Forty-three years ago this bank first opened its doors for business with an unbounded confidence in the community which it was to serve. Over the years it has been the policy of this bank to do everything in its power to help this county grow greater and at the same time to make sure that the Citizen's State Bank kept pace with the County's growing needs for complete banking service.

We feel that an examination of records will show that we have accomplished our aim in the past and we assure you that we will continue our policy of helping in every way to promote the prosperity and well-being of our community.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CITIZENS STATE BANK

SHAWANO, WISCONSIN

At the close of business on December 31, 1952

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 916,586.10	Capital Stock	\$ 130,000.00
U. S. Governm't Securities	2,087,465.00	Surplus	130,000.00
Municipal Bonds	523,585.29	Undivided Profits	56,521.33
Other Bonds and Securities	74,234.03	Reserves	8,000.00
Loans and Discounts	1,620,931.51	Dividends Unpaid	6,500.00
Bank Building and Fixtures	25,800.00	DEPOSITS	4,917,716.73
Overdrafts	136.13		
	\$5,248,738.06		\$5,248,738.06

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CITIZENS STATE BANK

MENOMINEE INDIAN RESERVATION

One of the significant and colorful history-makers in the 100 years of the county of Shawano has been the Menominee Indian Tribe.

The tribe numbers about 3,000 enrolled members, residing on 233,902 acres of beautifully forested land, north of Shawano. Of its many acres, 8,330 are classified as cleared land for industrial, residential and agricultural purposes; lakes and streams comprise some 2,500 acres, and the rest is reserved as forest land, although marshland and rock outcroppings reduce this area which can be classified as productive.

There are two principal settlements on the Menominee Reservation—Neopit and Keshena. Two modern highways—47 and 55—traverse the Reservation, affording outsiders easy access by auto. The Reservation is visited by many tourists interested in the marvelous scenic beauty, the Indian people and the giant timber industry of the Reservation.

The interior parts of the Reservation have a network of gravel-surfaced roads, designed especially for fire suppression, a matter of vital concern among the Menominees. Because the forests of Nature remain there is no soil erosion, game is abundant, and the cold, clear water of the lakes and streams provides excellent fishing.

The name Menominee is an Anglican interpretation of the Algonquin word Manomanewuk, meaning "Wild Rice Men." Wild rice was a common food of the tribe from its earliest days.

The story of the Menominees differs from the story of most Indian tribes in the United States today. The Menominees were one of the few Indian groups to partially escape early exploitation by the whites, and they have retained enough of their original assets to provide for a sound tribal economy. The Menominee people today are self-supporting, thanks to their forests and the timber industry.

They are of Algonquin linguistic stock, a group

that included the Ottawa, the Chippewa, the Potawatomie, the Sac and Fox, the Kickapoo, and the Confederated Illinois tribes. The Algonquins were woods Indians and were found throughout the midwest. Their early economy was based on hunting and very limited agricultural development.

Menominees were "discovered" by Jean Nicolet in 1634, when their land covered the territory from the Menominee River on the north to Lake Winnebago on the south. Although other tribes were found in this area, it was generally recognized as Menominee land. Their principal settlements were at the mouth of the Menominee River, and at the mouth of the Fox. The latter subsequently became the first trading post of the area for the Indians and early settlers.

By the nature of their location, the Menominees came into close contact with the first explorers and missionaries. The Menominees' first contact with the white man was to come with the French settlement of the midwest; it was a contact that was happy and friendly, throughout the period of French domination to the time of the crumbling of the French empire in America.

The era of French domination left a deep impact on the Menominees and their tribal history. The Catholic missionaries brought a new religion that today is embraced by perhaps 90 per cent of the Menominees; French customs were adopted by the tribe; even as early as the 17th century, the process of assimilation by the white race was underway.

At the completion of the Colonial war between the French and England in 1753, the Menominees came under the domination of the victorious British, but the relationship between the two was cool, at times strained. In 1817, a treaty of peace was made in St. Louis between the Menominee nation and the new U. S. government.

Up to this time the Menominee Indians had



A sawmill at Cecil at the turn of the century

1914



1953

For 39 Years
the
CRESCENT THEATRE

has always
GIVEN YOU THE BEST OF MOVIES

Yes, in all of our years in business in Shawano, we have always held that the comfort and enjoyment of our patrons, is of the greatest importance. It is our aim to make the Crescent the finest of theatres for you.

We wish to thank everyone in Shawano and the surrounding territory for their wonderful patronage in the past. We assure you that we will continue to bring you the finest of motion pictures in the future.

maintained all their original land but various treaties subsequent to the Treaty of St. Louis deeded much of the Indian property to the United States.

On May 12, 1854, the Treaty of Keshena Falls established the present Reservation, which originally consisted of 12 townships; but in 1856 the Menominees sold two townships back to the United States to establish a reservation for the Stockbridge-Munsees, which tribe of Indians has been moved to north central Shawano County.

One of the most highly developed phases of early Menominee life was their religion. They were monotheists, but there were several lesser deities subject to the Supreme Being.

Tribal organization consisted of several clans, each with a civil chief who achieved his position hereditarily. At the time of Nicolet the supreme council of the Menominees consisted of twelve chiefs.

Menominee records show that the Treaty of 1854, which deeded all their land to the government save 12 townships, adversely affected the tribe. It confined them to a relatively small area when they had been used to residing over great expanses.

Little was done by the federal government during the next several years, the tribe existing as best it could through its own efforts. A resentment against the U. S. government and federal control of Indian affairs developed. Ultimately, the government saw the need for establishing some type of industry for the Indians and in 1899 it authorized the cutting of timber from the heavily-wooded reservation.

This timber was produced by Menominee loggers and they were paid on a contract basis. The timber was sold to outside sawmills, with the profits accruing from such sales deposited in



An Indian maiden posing in front of a tepee shows how the Menominees lived in the time of the early white settler.

the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe. Over the 20-year period this arrangement functioned, about \$2,500,000 were built up in the treasury.

Then in 1908, Senator Robert Marion LaFollette, Sr., successfully sponsored legislation authorizing the use of tribal funds for the erecting of a sawmill for production of lumber and timber products under supervision of the U. S. Department of the Interior. Under this authority

SHAWANO COUNTY COUNCIL OF AMERICAN LEGION

— POSTS —

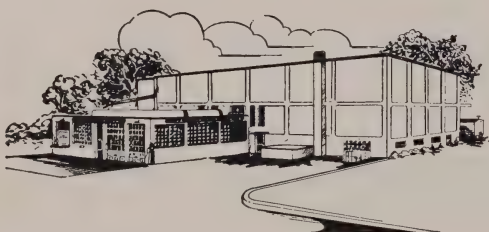
DARLING-GUNDERSON POST 341, Birnamwood
ZERNICKE-WEGNER POST 217, Bonduel
DAVENPORT-LANGE POST 414, Bowler
WM. H. MEYER POST 392, Cecil
GRESHAM POST 390, Gresham
KESHENA POST 497, Keshena
MATTOON POST 287, Mattoon
NEOPIT POST 417, Neopit
ELEFSON-ZEUSKE POST 117, Shawano
SCHLENDER-POLLEY POST 239, Tigerton
WITTENBERG POST 502, Wittenberg



Join Your Local American Legion Post



The Shawano County Centennial Committee—standing—left, Oscar Wahl—right, Joe Rodgers. Seated, left to right, Paul Heike, Secretary; Fred Christiansen, Chairman; and Joe Turecek.



WE SALUTE YOU,
SHAWANO COUNTY,
ON YOUR
100 YEARS OF PROGRESS

Our firm was started in 1946 with the complete confidence that Shawano County needed a modern, efficient plant to handle incoming and outgoing merchandise. During the past six years, we have more than tripled the capacity of our original plant.

SHAWANO TERMINAL WAREHOUSE

EMIL'S CITY DELIVERY

120 East Richmond Street Shawano Phone 56

DON'T MAKE A MOVE UNTIL YOU SEE US



HISTORY COMMITTEE: Standing, left to right—Mrs. Harold Meyer, Mrs. Arthur Braun, George Frank, Mrs. William Bowler, Mrs. George Natzke. Seated, left to right —Mrs. Theresa Van Horne, Mrs. M. G. Eberlein, Sr., Miss Caroline Nikolay, Robert H. Upham. Not present at time of picture: Mrs. Neva Meggitt and Gordon Keshena.

a sawmill was built and Indian industry established at Neopit.

Fortunately for the Menominees, the far-sighted legislation sponsored by the elder Senator La Follette contained one provision revolutionary in the field of timber legislation. It specified that not more than 20 million feet of "fully matured and ripened green timber as the Forestry Service shall designate" could be cut in any one year. This came to be known as "selective logging," which means that no more timber is cut in any single year than is grown in that year. The plan requires close supervision of trained foresters.

Selective logging as carried out by the Menominees has come to prove that under the proper planning a good program of conservation and sound economy can go hand in hand, Menominee leaders today proudly state.

The development of other industry on the Reservation is limited, although recently concerted efforts have been made to make better use of the Indian lands for agricultural purposes. A farm agent comparable to a county agent now helps develop Menominee agriculture. This program was worked out in the last two years with the Menominee leaders working in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture. The tribal leaders are hopeful that agriculture can be developed to supplement their economy.

The education of tribal members is equal to the opportunities for most white children in Wisconsin. The Reservation has three elementary schools which the children attend through the 8th grade. High school education is taken care of by special arrangement with adjacent communities, primarily Shawano. Tribal loans are avail-

able to those who seek to further their education beyond the secondary level.

Information furnished by:
Gordon Dickie and Gordon Keshena,
of the
Menominee Indian Reservation.



Two Menominees in their ceremonial costumes exemplify the dress of the native Indians years ago. These costumes are worn today only on special occasions such as the annual summer Menominee Indian pageant.

1853

SHAWANO COUNTY

1953

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

JULY 12-19, 1953

"People working together, to make their county a better place in which
to live and make a living."

PRESENTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
SHAWANO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

THE MAMMOTH HISTORICAL SPECTACLE

"CENTURAWNO"

FAIR GROUNDS

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY

JULY 15 - 16 - 17 - 18

PARADES — EXHIBITS — AMUSEMENTS

CITY OF SHAWANO

By Chapter 244 Laws of Wisconsin, passed March 11, 1871, Shawano was incorporated as a Village, comprising the $W\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 30, $W\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 31-27-16; $E\frac{1}{2}$ NE, $E\frac{1}{2}$ SE and Lots 2-3-4 Section 36 and $E\frac{1}{2}$ NE, $E\frac{1}{2}$ SE and Lots 2-3-4 Section 25-27-15.

The first election was held April 3, 1871 at which time the following were elected:

President, H. E. Howe; Trustees: H. H. Martin, J. A. Winans, Jos. Maurer, Hiram Wescott; Treasurer, P. W. Ackerman; Assessor, M. H. McCord; Clerk, L. B. LaCount; Police Justice, Henry Klosterman; Marshall J. M. Robinson, (appointed).

By Chapter 278 Laws of Wisconsin, passed March 19, 1874, Shawano became a city, comprising the same lands included under Village Charter, and under its charter all lands in Town 27-16 were designated the First Ward and all the lands in Town 27-15 the Second Ward.

On April 7, 1874 the first Charter Election was held with the following officers elected:

Mayor, D. H. Pulcifer; Clerk, Spencer Wiley; Police Justice, Henry Howe; Treasurer, J. M. Robinson; Aldermen, First Ward, Henry Klosterman, R. W. Lambert and C. A. Raisler; Second Ward, G. W. Gibbs, J. D. Magee and C. L. Wiley. Supervisor, First Ward, H. Naber; Second Ward, M. H. McCord; Justices of the Peace, H. E. Howe, Sr., and H. M. Loomer; and Constables, Hiram Bruce and Fred Hawley.

The first President of the Council was George W. Gibbs.

By Chapter 292 Laws of 1877 the Charter was amended to read: "All that part of Section 25-

27-15 lying south of Shawano Lake outlet and east of Wolf River; all of Section 36-27-15 east of Wolf River; all of Section 30-27-16 lying south of Shawano Lake outlet; also $W\frac{1}{2}$ Section 31 and $N\frac{1}{2}$ NE Section 31-27-16, shall constitute City of Shawano."

Some time later the balance of the $E\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 31-27-16 was included in the city limits.

Should you be walking along Shawano's Main Street, (which was dusty in summer and muddy in spring) during the years following its incorporation as a city you would find industrious and civic-minded businessmen.

Among the busy storekeepers were C. M. Upham, H. Naber, Anton Lieg, John Bibelhausen, H. H. Andrews and August Cattau, who as a boy worked on the river. He once worked in Upham's tin shop, and then became one of Shawano's clothing store operators. Mr. Cattau, who has been retired for some years, was born in Shawano and is now 85 years old.

Should you need new soles on your boots you might take them to Jos. Rupp, Henry Cattau or a Mr. Snowden.

Among the professional men were Drs. John Wiley, L. B. LaCount, Titus, W. H. Cantwell, Bishop, Williams and McComb.

Behind the anvil could be found Harvey Fields, O. Brooks, Fred Schweers, Aug. Weber, and William Melvin. Ogden Brooks was one of the first blacksmiths who came up from Oshkosh when the first sawmill was erected. His son, Charles Brooks, was one of the first white children born in Shawano. He played with the Indian children



Shawano County Board of Supervisors (taken in front of the County Hospital after the annual dinner).



SINCE 1910

WALLRICH'S

Has Pioneered the Building Field in Shawano County

When M. J. Wallrich founded the Wallrich Land and Lumber Company after the turn of the century, Shawano's population was 2923.

In 1910, the building material business was very unlike the present day operation. From a horse-drawn lumber wagon to a fleet of modern lumber trucks: from limited local sources to present day importation of far western lumber: from open storage yards to completely modern warehouses:—this is the history and transition of the M. J. Wallrich Land and Lumber Company.

Shawano County is dotted with farms, homes, and businesses that are made of the fine building materials furnished by "WALLRICH'S." Yes, we are proud of the important role that we have had through the years, "Helping to Build Shawano County into the fine place that it is today."

Today, as in the past, the M. J. Wallrich Land & Lumber Company is a home owned business that has enjoyed 43 years of continuous growth with our county.

EVERYTHING IN BUILDING MATERIALS

and later was an interpretor for the Indian and white man.

Anything in the line of hardware might be found at the establishments of J. M. Schweers, Myron McCord and H. Nachtwey.

The gentlemen of the times might stop for refreshment and a visit at the saloons of Mike Doyle, M. Achten, B. H. Garfield, and A. Bowman. The latest in quick remedies for fallen arches or high blood pressure would be found on the shelves of the drug stores of C. L. Wiley, F. D. Naber, and Dr. Williams.

Livery stables were maintained by H. Gamble, W. H. Charnley and F. J. Martin.

To aid the housebuilders there were the painters, James (Pinfish) Miller, E. L. Pool; the carpenters, A. Ruby, H. Netzel, and A. D. McCormick; and the stonemasons and plasterers, J. H. Loan and William Starkweather. Bricks could be obtained from the brickyard of William McArthur.

Among the surveyors were Jos. Grimmer, J. A. Melendy and E. F. Sawyer.

Catering to the gentlemen of the brush were the barbers, Henry Brauer, Al Brauer, and F. E. Mielke.

The gentlemen might have their new suits made by G. Garbrecht; and the ladies their new bonnets by Mis Milligan.

Among the members of the legal profession were Jos. Maurer, G. W. Latta, D. P. Andrews, K. M. Phillips, E. L. Farnsworth, George Dickinson, E. J. Goodrich, and M. J. Wallrich.

Should you have been looking for something in th jewelry line you might have consulted G. D. Tolman or Anton Kuckuk.

In the abstracts and real estate business were the firms of Wescott & Howe (D. E. Wescott and Cal Howe), Breed & Sommers (Ed. Breed and

Ed. Sommers), and H. M. Loomer.

Since the territory around Shawano was covered with a most wonderful stand of White and Norway pine, and the Wolf River and its tributaries were the source by which the timber could be transported, logging and lumbermen played an important part in the city's early growth. When the lumberjacks came in from the woods Shawano hummed and howled with brawls, fights and wild tales.

Early loggers connected with Shawano were: Theo. Dodge, Wm. Smith, Bill Donaldson, Silas Pendleton, Chris Hill, H. H. Martin, Peter Grat-in, Charles Magee, J. D. Magee, Sam McKay, Asa Hicks, John Black, Joseph Black, August Anderson, Pat Doyle, H. Hayter, Hi Colwell, John Robinson, R. B. Gumaer, H. B. Gumaer, and D. H. George.

Among the lumberjacks who came roaring into town were: Bill Bridge, Jerry Day, Larry Walsh, Little Pat Ford, Big Pat Ford, Pat Kelly, John Roddy, Bogus Bill, Peter Magivney, Ed Armstrong, Harry Stewart, Steve Burns, Dug Burns, B. B. Huntington, John Darrow, Jim George, Guy George, and Joe Phelan.

Two of the camp cooks were Henry Harvey and Jos. Brown. Among the river boatmen were Boge Dicke, Ed. Freeze, and Sime Ladd.

The travelers of yesteryear found numerous places for rest in Shawano. The salesman, the lumberman and the visitor could find the kind of accomodations he chose in the inns which were operated within the city.

One of the earliest of the hotels was the "Wescott Hotel," a large and spacious Inn, erected during the pre-Civil War days by Hiram Wescott, a brother of Charles. Hiram Wescott operated it for about 10 years, and sold it to D. H. Pulcifer who was the proprietor until 1875. The

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Take some along and mail your friends
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We send cheese by parcel post or express
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land and the building then became the property of Henry Murdock. About 1887 the buildings were moved and Murdock erected a new building which he named the "Murdock Hotel." During the years that followed the hotel became the property of C. M. Upham who rented it to several operators . . . Byron Garfield, Chris Hill and Ira Bean. Later the hotel was purchased by Harry Sanderson. Stanley Tischer operated the hotel from 1939 until the time of the fire in 1948 when the hotel was destroyed, and a familiar landmark ended its days.

In 1865 Mike Devlin erected the "Devlin House" at the corner of Main and Green Bay Streets (where Sieber Service Station is now located). He operated the hotel until 1875 when the property was sold to Chas. M. Upham who remodeled and modernized it. When Jim Whitehouse became owner in 1905 the hotel had been moved east to where the Shawano Evening Leader now stands. He renamed the hotel "The Whitehouse." Mr. Whitehouse lived to be 94 years old. During the years prior to the first World War, the hotel was sold back to Upham, who in turn sold it to the Schweers Hardware Company. When the building no longer met their needs it was moved to South Union Street where it is still used as an apartment building.

Another familiar landmark in Shawano was the "Jennings" House." This was built by Tom Jennings and stood about where Chaimson's store is located. Its colorful career came to an end when the big fire of 1890 laid waste to a good portion of the west side of Main Street.

The "Wisconsin House" was erected by Leonard Achten, Sr., on the land now occupied by the "Bilmay Hotel." After several decades the hotel was sold to William Gottschalk who operated it until he erected the modern and up-to-date "Bil-

may Hotel."

Across from the "Wisconsin House," A. Bauman erected the "Green Bay House." Successive operators were H. H. Seyler, Fred Boettcher and Roy Arno (who renamed the hotel the "Arno Hotel"). It is currently "King's Hotel."

For a short period after 1885, the "Raddant House" at the end of South Union Street did a thriving business for it was located near the Northwestern railroad station. This hotel was popular with the travelers, but when the railroad station burned, the hotel died a natural death.

Still other Inns were: "Shawano House," north of the pond bridge on the west side of the street, built by Curt Lewis and George Andrews; the "Robinson House," built in the 1870's by George Robinson and located north of the Shawano County Welfare Building; the "Northwestern House," located just north of the Northwestern track was operated by George Melzer and later Claus Mahl; also built during the late 19th century were two hotels which are still in existence—the "Soo Line Hotel" and the "Schuster Hotel" (old X-10-U-8).

The citizens of Shawano and Shawano County were kept informed of local and national happenings through their newspapers. (The oldest paper in Shawano and Shawano County was the "Shawano County Journal"). When Shawano was little more than a group of dwellings serving as a sawmill site and agency headquarters for the reservation, a man named Calkins started "The Venture" for the purpose of publication of delinquent tax lists. Some time later when John Wiley was county treasurer he turned over to two friends, Myron McCord and A. G. Rockwell, the tax list publication. They started the Journal and since the main item of the paper was the tax list con-

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CONTINENTAL CLUB

COCKTAIL LOUNGE

Highways 22, 29, 47, 55



Shawano honoring their boys, June 18, 1919. (Photo courtesy Shawano Paper Mills)

tract, "The Venture" died. In 1862 McCord sold his share in the Journal to Charles Upham. Successive owners were D. H. Pulcifer, Gust Gorcham and Wooster. In 1875 the ownership passed to a three man partnership of Winans, Schweers and Klebesadel. H. M. Loomer purchased it in 1876 and sold it to Mrs. Angeline Peevey (sister of Charles Upham) in 1879. Mrs. Peevey moved to Colorado (where she later became State Supt. of Schools) and sold the Journal to Joe Rogers. Rogers' brother, Rayfield, was a college teacher who spent summers around the Journal shop. He became a noted inventor whose work with the linotype machines has led to great newspaper development. Many of his early experiments were conducted in the Journal shop. For four years after 1897 the paper was operated by Frank, Lute and Steve Perry; then it was sold to Howard Sharpe, and after a year to L. D. Roberts and the Journal Publishing Co. And thus it was managed until 1912 when the Journal was sold to Milton Stanley. Under this editor the paper reached one of its highest peaks. Stanley edited the paper for 23 years. He became a beloved figure, noted for sincere and earnest writing.

After Stanley's death in 1935 the Journal was purchased by Harold A. Meyer who had been a member of the staff since 1921. Under Meyer's management the Journal became a modern and complete commercial plant. Meyer continued to publish the Journal until 1951 when it was sold. The paper was then discontinued, and a new company was formed, now known as the Journal Printing Company.

The Shawano County Journal had occupied a number of locations during its long years of service. At the beginning it was located over the old Upham store. It was then moved to the second floor of McCord's Hall (building now occu-

pied by the Farmers Hardware Company). The next site was the Maxim building. (This building is now occupied by Emily's Fashion Shop, just north of the Crescent Theatre building). The Journal spent the longest period in the Eberlein Building, when after 40 years it moved to the new modern plant at 325 South Main Street, which was constructed in 1950 by Harold A. Meyer.

The history of the "Shawano Evening Leader" is related to the three newspapers which preceded it.

The "Shawano County Advocate" commenced publication in 1881 with Louis Bold, Sr., as owner and editor. It was successively owned by M. J. Wallrich, E. J. Scott and Byron Heal.

The "Shawano County Leader," first published in 1920, was owned by the Shawano County Leader Publishing Company. This corporation was organized at that time with the idea of furnishing an official organ for the Shawano County Society of Equity. The group was headed by L. F. Shoemaker. The stock in the corporation was owned by 348 farmers and businessmen.

In 1929 the Shawano County Leader Publishing Company bought the "Shawano County Advocate." With Byron Heal as editor a new weekly paper was organized, "The Leader-Advocate." This paper was published until 1934.

In that year the paper became a daily, taking the name, "The Shawano Evening Leader." This paper is the only daily newspaper in Shawano County, and Shawano has the distinction of being one of the smallest cities in the State of Wisconsin publishing a daily newspaper. Since September, 1948, the "Shawano Evening Leader" radio station WTCH has been on the air, providing people of the Shawano community with the relatively new service of radio. J. P. Donald has been the publisher of the "Shawano Evening Leader" since 1940.



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HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY, SHAWANO COUNTY!

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We of the Cheesemaking Profession are proud of the part we have had, working side by side with our friends and neighbors to make Shawano County a Better Place to Live.

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L. E. Kopitzke
Edmund L. Kraemer
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Walter W. and
Arthur Kriewaldt
Rodger S. Krueger
William J. Kusta
Edmund E. Laack
Gerhardt Lawrenz
Louis H. Lemke
Leonard Glocke
Joseph Lubinski
William Malueg
Albert Natzke
Myron Julius Radtke
Wallace Luepke
Art Schneider
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Eugene Schreiber
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Leland Schuh
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Jim Blom
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Walter Blankschein
Maurice Raasch
Harvey Ulmer
Lee Winter
Charles Morris
Rudy Manthie
Ernest Sigler
Francis Kust
Lester Casper
Victor Malueg

A German newspaper came into existence in 1885 when Dr. L. C. Bold decided that such a newspaper would be a great help to the community, since the majority of people living in this section had come from Germany and many were unable to speak a word of English. So came into being, "The Wochenblatt".

A few years later, in 1897, another German newspaper, "The Shawano Volksbote," began publication under John E. Esser. The two newspapers found it hard to exist. Esser sold out his interest to M. J. Wallrich who was determined to save the paper. In 1901 the Volksbote Publishing Company was formed and in that year the two German newspapers merged, taking the name "Volksbote-Wochenblatt." F. A. Jaeckel, who had been editor of "The Shawano Volksbote" continued as the editor of the combined papers. He was succeeded in 1905 by Dr. James Alexander. In 1910 Arthur Mathwig became the editor. This respected gentleman continued to publish the paper until the need for a German paper diminished as people became more familiar with English.

The religious groups kept pace with the growth of the city of Shawano. Priests from the Keshena mission had ministered to the Shawano Catholics. The faithful often went on foot to Keshena to attend services and during the 1860's the priests ministered to the little band who met in the home of one of the members for mass and other Catholic services. The first white child to be baptized in Shawano, 1861, was Mary Condor. Three Franciscan Fathers conducted services at regular intervals in Shawano's first church, located on the present church property, and in 1888 the permanent church was erected. This building survived until very recent years when it was replaced by a beautiful new structure.

The beginning of the St. James Lutheran congregation dates back to the year 1863 when Rev. P. H. Dicke, a pioneer missionary and founder of 24 congregations in this vicinity, came from Belle Plaine where he was stationed, to serve a group of German Lutherans. Pastor Dicke served until 1879, during which time the local congregation was organized and incorporated on May 11, 1873. In 1879 the Rev. C. F. Ebert served St. James' until 1888. At that time the congregation numbered 24 voting and 135 communicant members. Services were conducted in a frame building on South Union Street. By 1888 the small congregation had become self-supporting and called its first resident pastor, Rev. Theo. Nickel. Rev. Nickel served as pastor, and teacher until 1898 during which time he started a parochial school. The first teacher called was Mr. H. Gehner. In 1901 Rev. E. Hanow was installed as pastor. During his stay the present parsonage was erected. In 1906 the congregation decided to build a new brick church on the corner of Andrews and Randall Streets. It was dedicated in 1907 when Rev. F. F. Selle was pastor. This building was burned in the late 1940's and was replaced by the present modern edifice.

The Peace Evangelical and Reformed Church was organized by sixteen charter members on November 11, 1902. The first pastor was Rev. Frank Kuether. A small church, erected on the present site, was enlarged after a time to its present size.

The early Presbyterian congregation first worshipped in the community church located where the Methodist Church now stands. When that church site was taken over by the Methodists, the Presbyterians held services in a room upstairs over the Upham & Russell store. Organized in July, 1872, this group was served for a time by itinerant ministers; Mrs. Wescott play-

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FEEDS - MASHES - FLOUR

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Fine Wines and Liquors

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Frank and Pearl Engberg, Props.

ed the organ. In 1876 the first resident minister, Rev. J. S. Rogers, arrived. This outstanding clergyman served until 1884. From the beginning the congregation grew and in January, 1882, work was begun on a church building graced by colored windows imported from Europe. This building is the same church in which the Presbyterians now worship. A parish hall was added in 1912.

The Methodists had acquired their present site in 1866; and in 1869 the first church building was dedicated. The church was a frame construction just north of the present building. Early trustees were Herman Naber, Dr. Wylie and Orlin Andrews. A parsonage was constructed in 1872 and served until the present one was built in 1901. By 1923 the congregation felt the need for a new church and the present structure was dedicated in 1925.

The first meetings of the Christian Science Society of Shawano were held in Mrs. H. Naber's music room. Beginning on January 8, 1922 the members met as an organized group. Several early members of the society were W. C. Zachow, Mrs. Mary A. Zachow, Ira Bush, H. Klosterman, and Mary A. Weber.

Mr. John David Kast, who moved to Shawano in 1875 from Waupaca, was responsible for the formation of the Episcopal Mission. It was his custom to gather the children together in his own home on Sunday afternoons and teach them the elements of religion. The Right Reverend J. H. Hobart Brown, Bishop of the Diocese of Fond du Lac, assisted by the Rev. George H. Whitney, held the first Episcopal services in Shawano, before the full organization of the Mission, on Sunday, July 30, 1876 at the home of Mr. J. D. Kast.

The following Sunday a Sunday School was opened, and it became known as "Kast's Sun-

day School" in very short order . . . a thriving and popular institution with over one hundred pupils and ten teachers.

Among the very early names in the Register are those of Mr. and Mrs. Kast, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Charnley, John Loan and Mr. and Mrs. Noah Wright.

For several years services were held in a rented hall over a store on Main Street . . . it was known locally as "St. John's Hall." In 1888 there was much interest in the building of a church, and under the leadership of Bishop Grafton, Lawyer Dickinson of Shawano, and Fr. Hopkins, the work of planning and raising money began. Mrs. George C. Smalley, in 1892, deeded the church a piece of land all but covered with growing pines, and the foundations were laid almost immediately in this setting of pines. When the late Mrs. M. J. Wallrich came to Shawano as a bride in 1895 the church was still in this stage although it was completed late in the same year. Fr. Shepeler was in charge during this time, and it was not until 1911 when Fr. Bimson took charge that the present rectory was built.

The education of their children was a primary concern of the early citizens of the city of Shawano. Public and parochial schools were establish-

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT . . .

For typing manuscripts for the Souvenir Book and Pageant material:

Mrs. William Lohmiller
Miss Caroline Nikolay
Mrs. George Natzke

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Shawano, Wis.

ed to provide children the education which the parents had often been denied. After Shawano became a city, one of the first developments was the organization of the high school and the extension of primary facilities.

In the early 1870's the first Lincoln School was erected on its present site. It was a wooden, two-story building, consisting of two rooms and a recitation room. Caroline Magee was the first teacher. In 1875 L. D. Roberts came to take charge of the public school. Prof. Roberts was to play a very important and prominent part in the educational development of the city of Shawano and Shawano County.

In 1878 the first high school was established and Prof. Roberts became principal. The high school was conducted in the southeast portion upstairs of the McCord building, now occupied by the Farmers Hardware Company). Down stairs there was a general store and the balance of the upstairs was used as an opera house, skating rink, and general meeting place. Since this set-up proved inadequate, the public graded school was reorganized into a high school in 1880. Prof. Roberts was principal of all graduating classes until 1889 with the exception of one year, 1883, when he had gone back to his home town of Stoughton.

It is interesting to note the graduates of the classes of 1881, 1882 and 1883. To see how widely scattered across the United States they have become: In the class of 1881 Edward L. Farnsworth, a banker of Wilbur, Washington; George Martin, lumberman, Centralia, Washington; Clarence E. Munn, physician, Maryville, Washington; Marrietta Munn (Mrs. Broderson), early deceased. In the class graduating in 1882, Mamie Bridge, early deceased; J. Russell Hall, Redlands, California; Luella Murdock (Mrs. Burger), San

Jose, California; John Pulcifer, a Shawano shoe merchant for many years; Emma Sawyer (Mrs. Hopkins), Denver, Colorado. In the graduating class of 1883, Isadore Beach, Mrs. Wesendorf, deceased; Hattie Hayter, our Mrs. W. H. Cantwell; Sadie Loan (Mrs. Hopper) of Oshkosh, deceased; Mary McCord, first wife of H. C. Hayter, deceased; Mary Pulcifer, our Mrs. A. Kucuk; Grace Rogers (Mrs. Hill), Woodstock, Illinois, deceased; Mary Naber, our Mrs. Wm. C. Zachow, just recently deceased.

In 1889 L. D. Roberts assumed the duties of the County Superintendent of Schools. He served 17 terms, a total of 34 years. He was active in state educational circles and in civic affairs. In honor of his long service to Shawano County children a monument was erected in 1931 on the corner of the Lincoln school yard.

Before the turn of the century Shawanoites were active in civic, social, and fraternal organizations. Many of these groups are still active in promoting the advancement of the city.

The first fraternal organization in Shawano was the Masonic Lodge. On June 10, 1868, Shawano Lodge No. 170, F. & A. M. received its charter. Charter members were: H. Durin, Z. Clark Colburn, D. H. Pulcifer, R. W. Lambert, C. W. Bennett, J. L. Hewitt, J. E. Breed, A. G. Rockwell, Charles M. Upham, D. P. Andrews, Myron H. McCord, Marion Wescott, Healy M. Loomer, P. W. Ackerman, and O. Andrews.

In 1882 there were two lodges of the I. O. O. F., one a German lodge, and the other, English. In 1892 the two lodges were combined. The charter members of this combined lodge were Joseph Gorham, J. C. Brauer, Ed. Reinheimer, and Dr. L. C. Bold. The Rebekah lodge has been in existence since 1882.

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One of the oldest social and civic women's organizations is the Shawano Women's Club. The club was organized as a study club in the autumn of 1897; 13 women were in attendance. The group was called the Friendly Study Club, and united with the General Federation of Women's Club in 1904. The name had been changed to Shawano Women's Club. The charter members were Mmes. F. W. Humphrey, M. J. Wallrich, H. Andrews, H. Murdock, F. O. Perry, H. C. Hayter, G. Knapp, H. Dodge, Meuser, F. J. Martin, G. Schutz, C. Brooks and Charles Magee. Mrs. F. W. Humphrey was the first president.

To change the barren looking burial grounds into a beautiful cemetery brought the Cemetery Society into existence. Led by the public-spirited Mrs. H. Naber, five women met together to find means of beautifying the cemetery. One need only to glance at the Woodlawn Cemetery today to see the results of the "seeds" they planted. These energetic women were: Mrs. Sarah Andrews, Louise Tonne, Sarah Murdock, Mary Gorham, Dela Noy, Helen Andrews and Elfrieda Wipperman.

These organizations and others that were to follow after the turn of the century, whether church or civic, have contributed richly to the development of the community and to the individual members.

Ten years after Shaawno was incorporated as a city, and before the turn of the century, were eventful ones for the city. We will touch

briefly, here, on some of the highlights.

Because of high water in 1880, the Wolf River overflowed its banks in many places and carried away all dams and bridges over the Wolf and its tributaries.

In 1881 tote teamsters from the lumbering camps brought back stories that the Menominees were planning an uprising. The Indians, along with members of neighboring tribes were participating in dances and ceremonials, in full dress and regalia. Efforts by the agents to stop the festivities were to no avail; the Menominees insisted that the dances were being held to bring about peace and unity among the tribes. When the Indians refused to stop their dancing and ceremonials, the agent called out the troops from Ft. Snelling. It was an impressive sight as they arrived in Shawano on their way to Keshena. They had come by train to Clintonville, and spent some time in Shawano before going onto the reservation. After about three weeks, finding no evidence of trouble, present or future, they returned to Ft. Snelling. But for a time there was much excitement, most, it must be admitted, highly imagined.

A new courthouse was constructed in Shawano in 1883. The site decided upon was just south of the pond bridge, and there it stands today.

The first railroad running through Shawano was built in 1884 by the St. Paul & Eastern



An early hotel at Cecil, taken before 1898—stood just across from present Washington Hotel.

Grand Trunk Railroad Co. It extended from Oconto to Clintonville, connecting the two main lines of the present Chicago & Northwestern Railroad System. The first railroad station was located where the present Union Street intersects Richmond. This station was destroyed by fire and the present one, located on South Main Street, replaced it.

In 1888 the first telephone line was extended to Shawano, the switchboard being located in Anton Kuckuk's store. Later it was extended to homes.

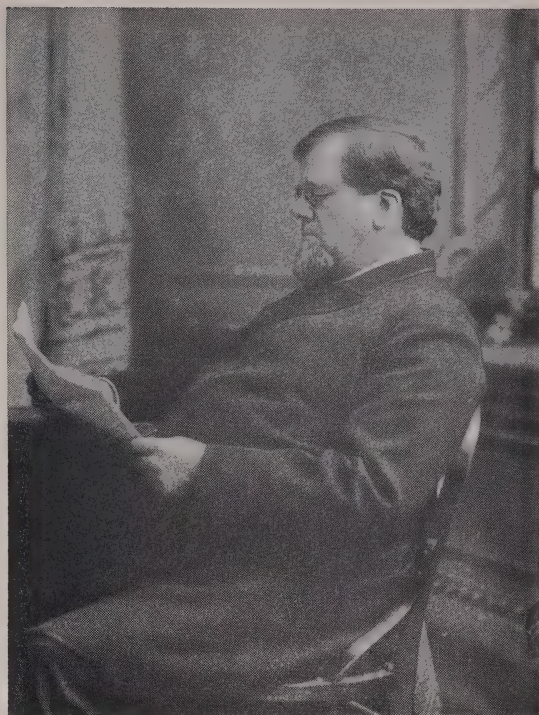
1890 was the year of the big fire. A portion of Main Street between Green Bay and Division Streets was destroyed. The Jennings House was burned to the ground, as well as several others along that side of the street (Miss Milligan's Millinery Shop just south of the Jennings House, Galbrech's Haberdashery and Henry Nachtwey's hardware store north of the Jennings House).

Chris Dietrich, Shawano's well-known lamp-lighter, went out of business in 1900, with the advent of the electric light and waterworks plant. Electric arc lights replaced the oil street lamps which Mr. Dietrich had so faithfully lighted each evening.

On March 7, 1899, through the efforts of the Women's Club of Shawano, the Common Council established a Public Library. This act owes its evolution to a nucleus of 50 books which the club members had given to form a small library for its own use. The first directors of the library were: L. D. Roberts, M. J. Wallrich, Marian Westcott, H. C. Hayter, E. V. Werner, Antone Kuckuk, H. Naber, Sr., Mrs. Partlow and Mrs. F. W. Humphrey.

The library was first located in a small room above the Shawano County Bank, next in an old building used at that time as the City Hall, and then in a room on the ground floor of the First National Bank Building. In 1914 steps were taken to obtain a gift from Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a permanent library. In the same year a resolution was passed by the City Council pledging the required appropriation of \$1,000.00 per year for the support of the library. A gift of \$10,000 was received from Mr. Carnegie, the new building was erected, and on February 22, 1916, our present library was dedicated.

Mention must be made of Shawano's earliest



Charles M. Upham. About the first settler to have a store in Shawano. He founded the Upham & Russell Company in 1858.

fire-fighting system. The first fire department was a volunteer bucket brigade, with every able-bodied man in the city being a member. When the fire alarm sounded, each member grabbed his two pails, which were kept handy, and sprinted to the scene of action, where water was pumped by hand from wells. One prominent citizen is said to have kept his pails near the outer door in the front hall. As time went by, the city obtained new and modern equipment and the colorful bucket brigade was no more.

At the turn of the century Shawano had the appearance of a thriving and busy city. It might be interesting to note many of the business establishments to be found.

Among the merchants were: The Upham & Russell Company (one of the oldest and best established firms in Wisconsin); J. A. Lieg & Company; the Savings Bank Store; the Gebhardt Shoe store, M. Hoenig & Company; George and Chase Millinery Firm; J. H. Pulcifer; and I. Simson.

Supplying meats and groceries were: John Berglin meat market; T. W. LaLeikel meat market, specializing in sausage; and Anton Zenisek's grocery store.

Matt Dillenberg, D. Schroeder & Company, and F. D. Schweers were the blacksmiths. T. J. Wavrunek was the harness-maker and repairman.

The hardware stores doing a lively business were Schweers Brothers, Wiperman's Hardware Store, and the Upham — Russell Hardware Store.

A livery stable was owned and operated by H. Nachtwey.

Offering fine jewelry were the stores owned by Antone Kuckuk and W. G. Schneider.

The E. Jung Furniture Company displayed a large selection of all kinds of furniture, especially a large line of mattresses, springs, and iron bedsteads.

Helping care for the health of the community



Back row, left to right: Sol Stevens, early settler; Mr. Andrews, attendant; Almon Andrews, butcher for Upham & Russell Co., founder of the famous Upham's Sausage; Orlin Andrews, father of Al Andrews; Harry Hayter, Sr. Seated in wheel chair: H. H. Andrews, one of the first merchants of Shawano.



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were the Naber Drug Store, and Gallagher's (operated by John F. Gallagher).

"Tonsorial artists" were Dunn & Rohloff.

Providing the gentlemen with sturdy, long-wearing suits were Frank Preslicka, Conrad Weinig and the Garbrecht Haberdashery. (Many of the merchandise firms carried a fine selection of suits and men's furnishings).

Shawano even had a bowling alley operated by C. F. Lueke.

Catering to the relaxation of the men were saloons operated by H. A. Brauer, Joe Cayouette, Sam Cayouette, F. Madel and Frank Plesh-ek; and the wine, cigar and liquor stores of George Frank, P. J. Ford, and J. L. Safford. Shawano was amply supplied with these establishments and we are told they did a flourishing business.

Shawano had its own cigar manufacturer, N. Schneider, who offered two brands: "Gold Dust," a ten cent cigar, and "Silver Ash," a five cent cigar . . . both very popular.

A thriving business establishment was the Emil T. Raddant Brewing Company, offering all kinds of bottle and keg beer made in a six-story structure containing the very latest improved machinery for making good beer.

Enjoying a large photography business was L. Anker, who operated the only photograph gallery in town.

A newspaper article of the period tells that H. Bauerfeind, undertaker, funeral director, embalmer, contractor, and builder "was taxed to the utmost and is enjoying a large undertaking business."

Attorneys with offices along Shawano's Main Street were C. D. Dickinson, H. G. Drier, the law firm of Wallrich, Dillett and Eberlein, and E. V.

Werner.

Physicians caring for the citizens of Shawano about the turn of the century, were: Drs. McComb, Wiley, Bishop, Bold, Cantwell, Ragan, Partlow, Gordon, and Stubenvoll.

Other prominent business concerns were: Wolf River Paper and Fiber Company, (manufacturers of sulphite and groundwood pulp), Shawano Abstract Company (Wallrich, Weber and Mueller); Shawano County Abstract (Ed. Sommers); and the First National Bank.

And so Shawano approached the 20th Century. The preceding decades spoke of progress and development, and gave the promise of a bright future.

Information taken from:

Files of Shawano Evening Leader,

Files of Shawano Public Library,

Records from Shawano County Clerk's office.

Contributions of interested citizens.

SHAWANO LAKE

Shawano Lake is located partly in the Town of Wescott. It is 6½ miles long and 3½ miles wide. In the early days there were few cottages on the lake. Mrs. Tom Richmond, an Indian woman, gave 20 acres of land next to the Milwaukee Club House, which the Indians used as a camping ground. That is where the Lite Resort is located. This was used as a corral where the Indians put their ponies while gathering wild rice.

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Where the Shawano Lake Hotel is located is where the Indians harvested the rice. They would gather it in canoes and take it to shore where they would tramp on it until it was loose from the shucks. Then they would let the wind blow out the shucks.

The first cottages on the west shore were Charles Upham's, Hi Colwell's, Eugene Wescott's, Fred Dobbs', and one known as the "Rough House." On the south shore was a club house owned by John Gallagher, Dick Gumaer and Albert Weber.

On the North Shore was the F. W. Humphrey cottage, then McGreaham, Dr. Calkins and L. D. Roberts.

There was a Shawano Lake Improvement Company made up of men who either paid dues or contributed work. They used a large raft pulled behind a launch to take the bogs and deadheads out of the channel.

In 1909 R. B. Gumaer with a crew of men with teams and scoop shovels, made the present channel into the lake known as the "Cut-off." There was a large log drive across the lake and the natural outlet was too crooked for the logs to move down.

Some of the early launches were a steam launch owned by Ira Bean, the Marie A owned by Schweers, and the launches of Upham's and Gumaer's

Gumaer's Resort is the oldest summer resort on the lake. The first guests were in 1889.

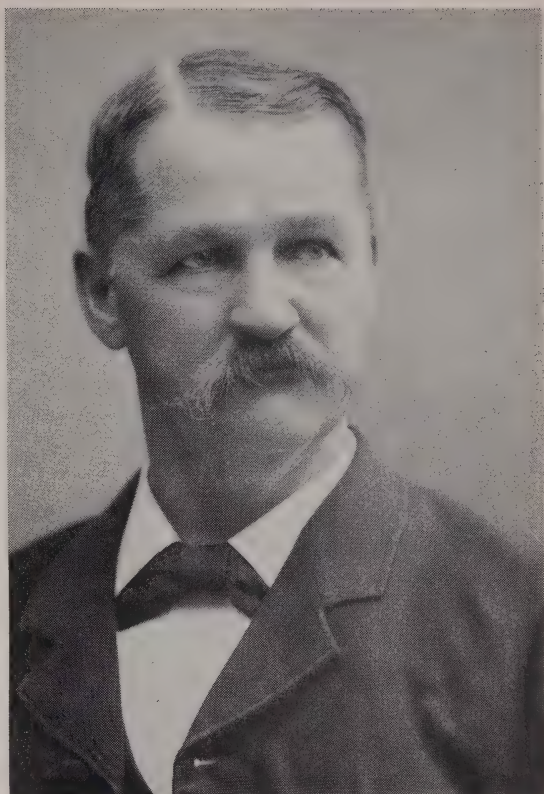
The Shawano Lake Hotel was built by a lumberman by the name of Peter Lindquist.

Information contributed by:

Miss Adelaide Gumear

from her notes on

Shawano County History.



D. H. Pulcifer: First Mayor of Shawano. Postal Inspector for many years. Father of Mrs. Antone Kuckuk.

MEN'S

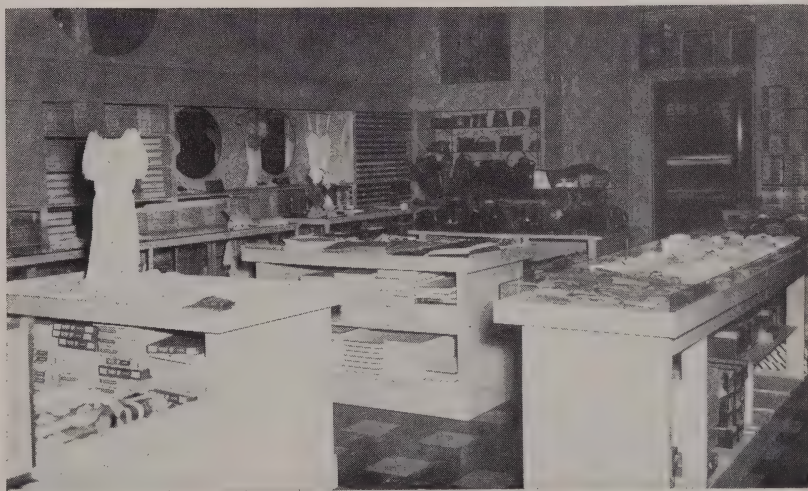
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TOWNS and VILLAGES of SHAWANO COUNTY

TOWN OF ALMON . . .

The Town of Almon was organized by the Shawano County Board in 1873. A few years later the Towns of Birnamwood, Aniwa and Hutchins were organized out of this area. In 1913 the Town of Bartelme was created, leaving the Town of Almon thirty-six square miles, or thirty-six sections.

The first road district and the first school district were organized April 22, 1873. Each district comprised the whole town of Almon.

Carl Beilke was the first pathmaster in road district number one, and Herman Jahnke, Henrietta Staeger and Bonlyn Baker were some of the first teachers in school district number one. The log schoolhouse was built on the Carl Kolpack farm.

St. Peter's Church was the first church to be constructed in the Town of Almon. It was built of logs and was also erected on the Herman Kolpack farm. One of its first pastors was the Reverend Emil Stubenvoll.

The first postoffice in the Town of Almon was named Stoneville. Carl Kolpack, the first chairman of the Town of Almon, was the first postmaster and the postoffice was in his dwelling house on his farm.

The star mail carrier made a round trip once a week between Leopolis and Stoneville, either on horse back or wagon and sleigh. Some years later, at the time Herman Jahnke became postmaster, the name of Stoneville was changed to Regina, and in 1909, when William Zahn was postmaster, the office was discontinued.

Among the early families who settled in the Town of Almon were the following:

Frederich Schenk, August Witte, Carl Kolpack, August Kunzack, Fritz Schultz, William Kolpack, Carl Schenk, Carl Beilke, William Luepke, August Beilke, John Kowalske, William Gutt, Christof Kolpack, Peter Froelich, Gottfried Pukall, Herman Oppenberg, Edwin Lane, August Zander, Friederich Matz, Ferdinand Lindner, George Helvey, William Weikel, August Tullberg, John Olson, William Gehrman, Theodore Till, Theodore Strassburg, Mike Radun, Gottfried Gutt, Christian Pukall, Carl Wohlfeil, Gottfried Leiskau, Jacob Gehrman and Fred Pukall.

Information contributed by:

William Zahn, Clerk,
Town of Almon.

TOWN OF ANIWA . . .

The Town of Aniwa was detached from the Town of Hutchins, and created May 5, 1885. That part of Shawano County was first settled about 1881.

Charles St. Peters was elected to serve as the first town chairman. The first supervisors were Wenzel Mondl and Andrew Rieland. Henry Carpenter was the first Town Clerk, A. S. Higgins, assessor, and Frank Steckbauer, treasurer.

About that time workers were getting 15 cents per rod for cutting out roads, and \$1.30 per rod for laying corduroy. For road grading a worker was paid eight cents per rod, and for digging a grave for the poor, \$1.00.

Miss Julia Bliss was the first teacher at the Sandy Lane school.

The early families included: Henry Carpenter, Frank Steckbauer, Charles St. Peters, Sam Klinner, J. N. Waite, Andrew Oberweiser, William Kopke, Godfriend Bear, Edward Wolf, Wenzel Mondl, Henry Krueger, Andrew Rieland, A. S. Higgins, Louis Steckbauer, John Youngbauer, Mike Sippl, Joe Bauer, Canfield Tebo, August Windau.

St. Boniface Congregation was the first to be organized in the township in 1884. The Reverend John Suebert of Clintonville was the first priest to visit the Mission.

The first church was erected between 1891 and 1893 which was the St. Boniface Church. The first resident pastor was the Reverend William De Haan.

Information contributed by
J. H. James,
Aniwa, Wis.

VILLAGE OF ANIWA . . .

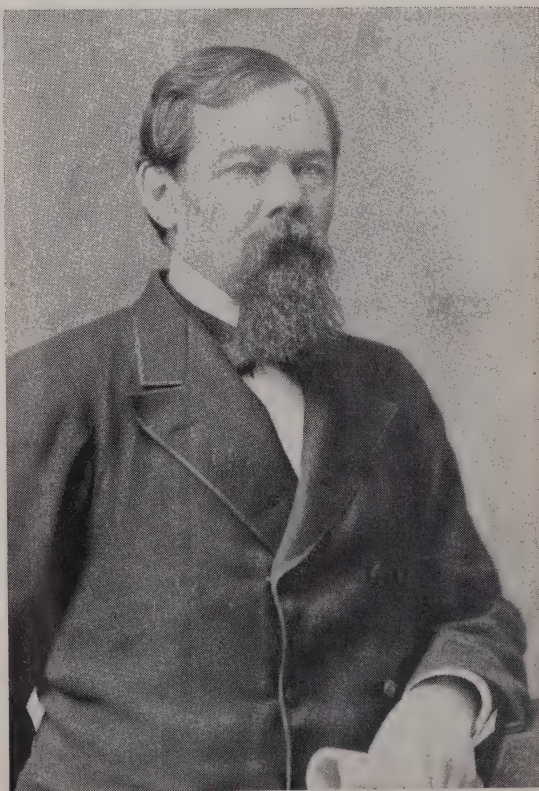
The Village of Aniwa was platted November 26, 1880 by H. G. Reed, surveyor. It was incorporated in 1899.

G. H. Goldrick was the first village president. The first trustees were O. S. Sherwood, A. W. Vincentsen, Ed. Bottrell, Adam Vogl, George Carley and J. A. Howard.

Thomas Monahan was elected to be the first Supervisor. Ed. Wassman was the first constable, H. E. Crosby the first village clerk, Louis Steckbauer first village treasurer, H. C. Hansen, first Justice, and Fred Novotne, the first village Marshall.

Among the early teachers in the village school were Miss Ellen Arpin, Miss Gustie Windau, and Miss Sybil Cornish.

Aniwa's first postmaster and merchant was J. N. Waite. He also operated the first hotel in the village, which was known as "The Aniwa House." Early business institutions were Sher-



Myron H. McCord: who built the present Farmers Hardware Building, was first Supervisor in the Second Ward. Founder of Merrill, Wisconsin, called Jenney, Wisconsin at that time. Congressman from his district. Appointed Governor of the Territory of Arizona.

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Shawano, Wis.



ry's Mill, Charles St. Peters' Hotel and Tavern, Sherry's Store, Canfield Tebo's Blacksmith Shop and the Underwood Veneer Mill which was destroyed by fire in 1890.

Information furnished by:

J. H. James, Clerk,
Village of Aniwa.

TOWN OF BARTELME . . .

The Town of Bartelme was created by an ordinance presented to the County Board of Supervisors which was passed on June 13, 1912. It was then approved to detach land from the Town of Almon to create the Town of Bartelme.

On April 13, 1913, at a joint meeting of the towns, the division of assets and liabilities of the Towns was determined.

The first annual meeting of the new Township was held April 1, 1913 at the home of Frank Matz. Paul Fuhrman was elected chairman and was to receive \$2.50 per day. H. Malitz and Adolph Zenisek were elected supervisors; E. J. Bartelme, clerk; Fred Bartelme, treasurer; H. Fuhrman, assessor. Constables were Fred C. Jahn and Fred Wolf; and Justices of the Peace, August Kroll and Wm. Kolpack.

The early assessment roll listed such items as horses, mules, and asses, valued at \$3,815; and wagons, sleighs and carriages at \$480.

Later, the Towns of Almon, Bartelme, Morris and Seneca, together created Joint School District Number 5. A tax of \$800 was levied for school purposes of which the Town of Bartelme paid \$467.37.

School District Number 1 was created in 1914. Wm. Hangartner was named clerk, Ed. Bohlman, treasurer; H. C. Voelz, director. School District Number 2 was created June 25, 1940.

By the year 1915 three persons living in the

Township had automobiles.

The Town cemetery consisting of about two acres of land was purchased from Mr. Hangartner in 1920.

The first saloon license was issued to John Gogolin in 1913 for the sum of \$100.00.

Information contributed by:

Rud. Biendarra, Clerk,
Town of Bartelme.

VILLAGE OF BOWLER . . .

In the year 1873 the family of Fred Schenk, an emigrant from Germany, took up homestead rights as the first property owner in the area now known as the Village of Bowler. Later settlers were the Witt family, who also took up homestead rights north of the Schenk property. The Fred Bartelme family soon followed the Schenks, and another settler by the name of Carl Steinke took up land which now comprises the territory of the Village. Of the above early settlers one farm is still in the family—the farm of Herman Matz, the grandson of Fred Bartelme.

When the settlers began arriving in the territory, the Fred Schenk log cabin was often crowded with from twenty to twenty-five immigrants in a single night, both men and women. With tears and weeping the women deplored the fate that brought them to such wilderness to found a home. The men sang songs in the evenings, like a boy whistling in the dark, to show their bravery and to control the grief on the other side of the room. The homeseekers usually brought their own blankets or bedding, but they used rye straw from the Schenk farm, spread on the floors, for beds.

The story is told that Herman Schenk, a son of Fred Schenk, was the first white child born in the territory of the village of Bowler in the

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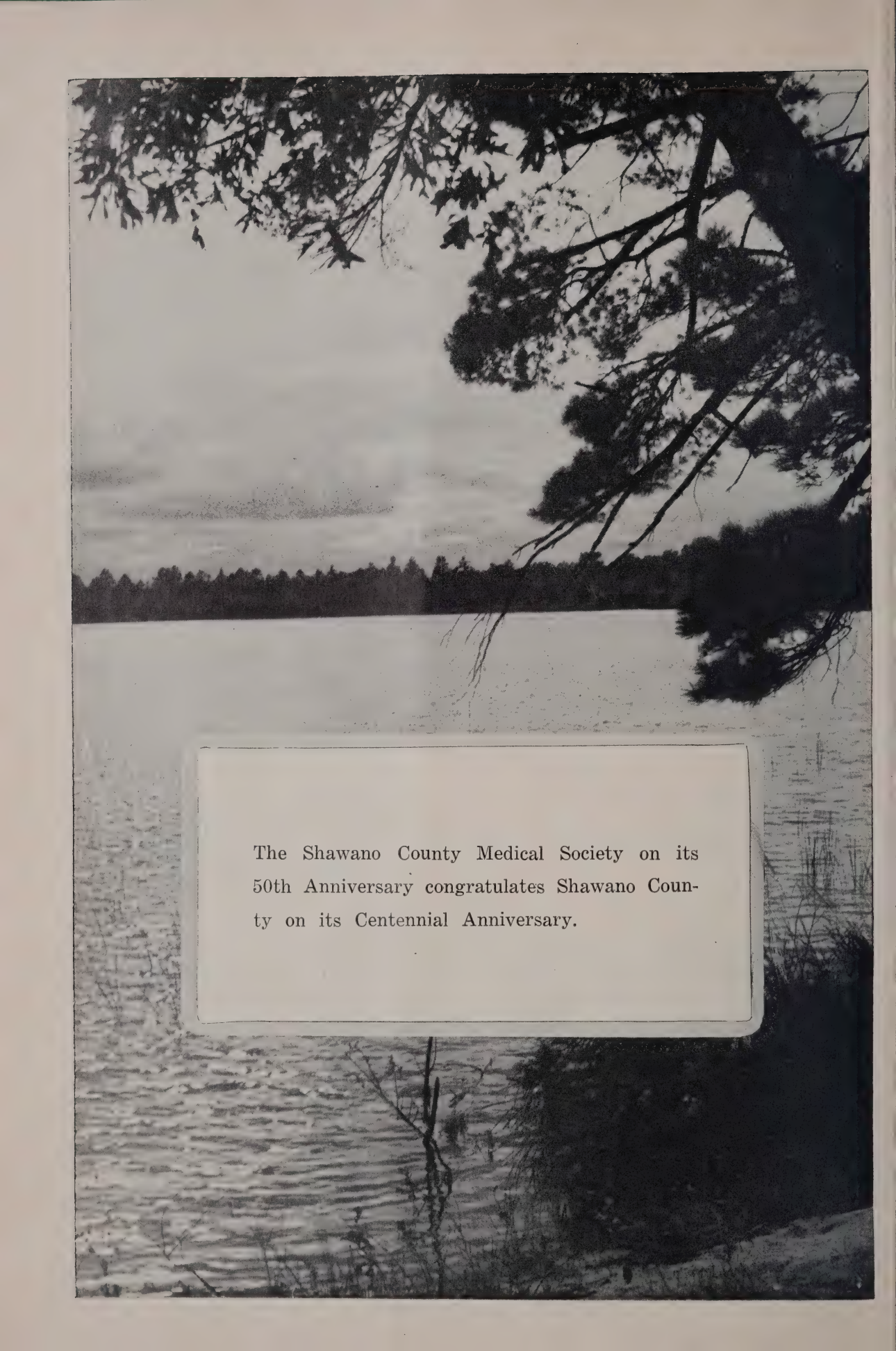


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A black and white photograph of a lake. In the foreground, a large, dark tree branch with dense foliage hangs down from the top right corner. The lake's surface is covered in ripples. In the background, a dark, continuous line of trees marks the far shore under a light, overcast sky.

The Shawano County Medical Society on its
50th Anniversary congratulates Shawano Coun-
ty on its Centennial Anniversary.

year 1873, when the Fred Schenk family homesteaded. He lived and worked in this village most of his entire life.

In the year 1897, the first meeting to organize a school district in the territory was held on September 6th, at which meeting Charles Schenk was elected Clerk. Herman Grohn was elected treasurer, and Carl Malitz, director. Shortly after a building committee was chosen consisting of Fred Bartelme, Fred Schenk and Carl Steinke, who placed a bid with Otto Goers to build a school 24 x 36 feet on a foundation, and the total price was the sum of \$469.99 for construction. The land on which the school, known as Jt. School District No. 5, was built, was purchased from Fred Schenk and consisted of one acre of land.

A young lady from the village of Wittenberg by the name of Winnie Day was hired as the first school teacher and school was started for a six month term on the first Monday of December, 1897.

In the year 1905 the C&NW Ry. Co. decided to lay a new railroad between Green Bay and Eland Junction, and the surveyors designated the place now known as Bowler as one of the stops. The year following the place was staked out and a depot erected. The name "Bowler" was the name of a man employed by the railroad as an attorney at the time the new railway was built. It is evident that the village was named for him. Wm. Lemke was the first steady depot agent at the Bowler station and served for many years.

In the year 1906 many new business places appeared, among which were the first general store built by E. J. Buettner and Wm. Dumke, and the first saloon by Herman Schenk.

It was also in the year 1906 that the Rev.

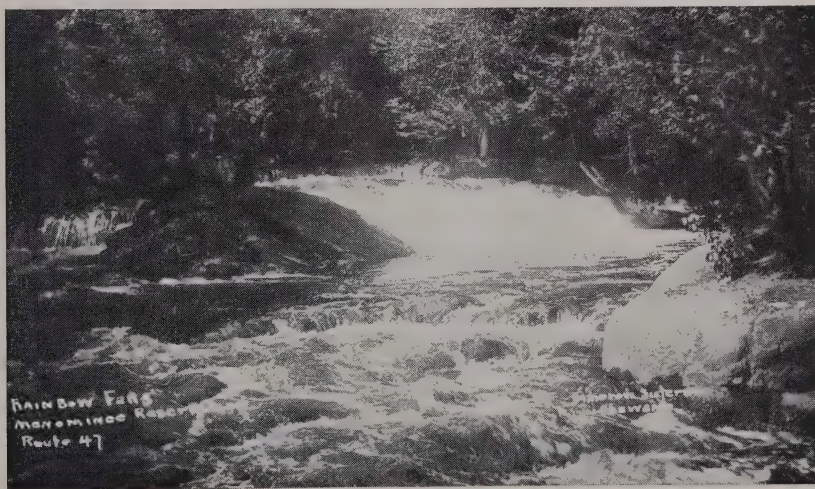
Emil Stubenvoll, with seven families as a beginning, organized the present St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church.

In the year 1907 the brothers Emil and Gust Bartelme built a general store which was later purchased and operated by Ernie Perkins.

With the new railroad outlet for shipping, and the land being covered with some of the best hardwood timber in the State of Wisconsin, the village of Bowler became a beehive of loggers and lumbermen and those connected with the cutting, hauling and shipping of forest products. It was only natural that a sawmill should be erected and a mill was put into operation by Adolph Zeneseck. In the year 1915 the Zeneseck mill was purchased by the Bowler Lumber Co., with W. O. Baum its manager and owner up to this time. In the year 1922 the mill burned to the ground and was immediately rebuilt in a matter of a little over a month and operations were continued.

The first postoffice was established in the E. J. Buettner store and Mr. Buettner became the first postmaster. In 1920 Mr. Buettner sold his store and the postmastership was given to Fred "Doc" Hennig, a war veteran of the Spanish-American War. "Doc" Hennig served the postoffice until the year 1934 at which time Frank Buettner took over this important office and has served in that capacity since that time.

Other names in the early history of the village of Bowler were Wm. Schenk, who had the first butcher shop; H. F. Schenk the first blacksmith shop; E. A. Lau, the first hardware store; August Kroll, the first hotel; Fred Matz, the first garage. Other names such as the Fuhrman Brothers—Paul and Herman—the Fred Kroenings, the Petersons, Himmelreichs and Lebensohns, John Renk, Joe Nemetz, Len Waite and



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Adolph Kassube are names often mentioned in the earlier years of Bowler.

In 1914 the Farmers State Bank was organized with H. H. Gehner its Cashier.

The Village of Bowler was incorporated in May, 1923 with a population of 375 and W. O. Baum was its first president. Trustees were Wm. Fuhrman, Frank Matz, Joe Nemetz, Wm. F. Becker, Frank Kolpack and Otto Rachals. The clerk was Gust Bartelme; village supervisor was the Hon. Paul Fuhrman; Herman Schenk was its treasurer, E. J. Bartelme its assessor; Judge George Chevalier the Justice of the Peace and Herman Jahn the first constable.

Doctor Eugene Knox was the first doctor to locate in the village.

Emil Spiegel built and operated the first cheese factory at Bowler.

In 1924 the second church was built, namely the St. Paul's Lutheran congregation, with the Rev. Wagner its pastor. A former minister,

the Rev. Lawrence, held church in the home of Augusta Miller prior to the construction of the St. Paul church.

The school followed the needs of the community and after the first school was built in 1897 it was remodeled and additions built on until 1917 when a new structure was erected. In the days of WPA a large addition of rooms and gymnasium was constructed.

The first owner of an automobile in the village was H. F. "Smokie" Schenk, who drove a Brush roadster.

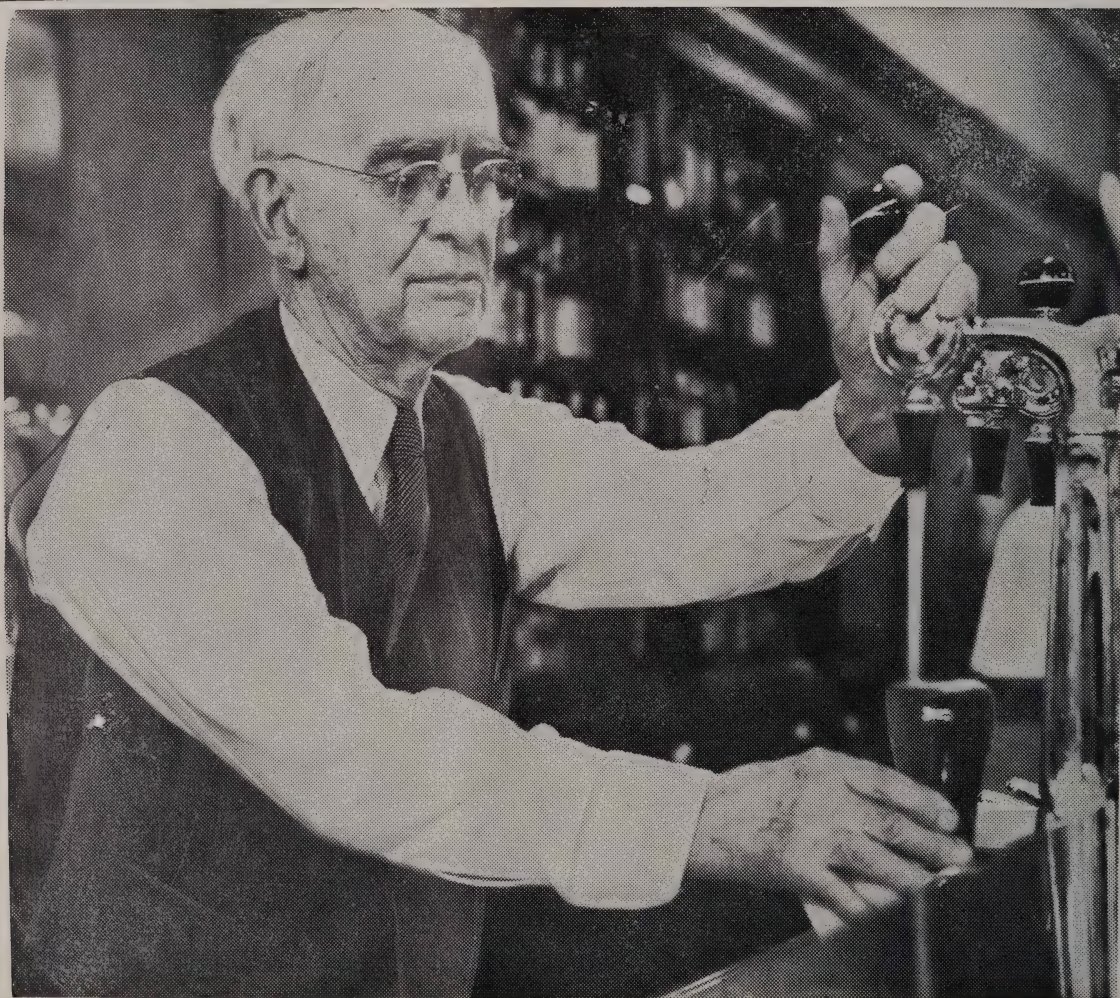
Information contributed by:

Rud. D. Hennig, Clerk,
Village of Bowler.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buettner,
Bowler, Wis.

TOWN OF BIRNAMWOOD . . .

The Town of Birnamwood was organized about 1883, and it was also about that period that the



Drawing a coke at the modern soda fountain in his fifty-eight year old drug store, John Gallagher jokes with every customer. His drug store has been on Shawano's Main street since the thoroughfare was a muddy lane marked with the prints of lumberjacks' boots. The Gallagher Drug store was opened here December, 1895, then known as Shawano's German Drug Store. It was located in the building now occupied by Glarus'. There Gallagher and McCarthy operated their store for two and one-half years and then moved to the Kuckuk Building, where they remained for two years, when Mr. Gallagher, then sole owner, purchased the building which now houses the store. Mr. Gallagher is the oldest man on Main Street still active in his business.

Village of Birnamwood and the Village of Eland were incorporated.

The first school was built in the northern part of the Township in Section 10. Another school was erected in the southern part of the Township in late 1880. The first church in the Township was built in the Village of Birnamwood.

Miss Kiterick, Miss Weiland and Amelia Holmes were the early teachers in the Township schools.

Some of the early Town officers were B. A. Cady, A. A. Cady, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Cole, and Mr. Jensen.

The first settlers in the northern part of the Township were the Madsen, Carlson, Benjamin, Rath, and Engersal families, and the Stipp Brothers. Coming to the southern part of the Township were the Thorgerosons, Kittlesons, Klemensons, Wm. Schenk, H. Gilbertson, M. Anderson, G. Matson, O. Hanson and Mr. Helgersen.

Benjamin Cady was a well known lawyer in the Birnamwood Township. He was a veteran of the Civil War and came from Vermont to Wisconsin, attending Milton College. He came to Birnamwood in 1883 when he entered the mercantile business and continued his law practice.

Information furnished by:
Henry Gilbertson, Clerk,
Town of Birnamwood.

VILLAGE OF BIRNAMWOOD . . .

Birnamwood was given its name by an early Lake Shore railroad official, when, in 1880, the railroad was extended from Eland to points north. A student of Shakespeare, he named the village from the Birnam Wood of Macbeth.

Birnamwood was settled by homesteaders and Civil War veterans and their families. The vil-

lage was laid out in lots by Fred Porter and Dan Cady, forty acres of land being designated for that purpose in 1881.

A man by the name of York built the first sawmill, which was destroyed by a boiler explosion in 1883. Towle and Stacy, Van Doren and Andrews, Roepke and Andrews, and the Fish Lumber Company were the early sawmill operators. Schultz and Peterson operate the mill in this present day.

John Helvey, son of Peter Helvey, was the first white boy born in the village, and Rose Zuehlke, daughter of August Zuehlke, was the first white girl to be born there.

A one-room school was built in 1882 and Phoebe Narmore became the first teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Cady, who came to Birnamwood in 1890, organized the Birnamwood High school, creating a three-year course of study in 1892. The four-year course was instigated in 1896, and the first graduation exercises for the four-year graduates took place in 1898. M. P. and Myrtle Cady taught in the high school until 1900. When they had first come to Birnamwood they taught in the little one-room school for two years.

When he quit teaching, Mr. Cady enrolled in a Medical College in Chicago. He returned to Birnamwood after he had completed his medical course and practiced in that village until his death in 1921. Mrs. Cady died in September, 1952. She was 88 years old at the time of her death.

Isaac Hedges opened the first grocery store in Birnamwood. Later, about 1881, George Cole and A. J. Hunter operated the store.

The Village of Birnamwood was incorporated May 22, 1895, and J. H. Van Doren became the first Village President and Bertsch Royer the

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first Village Clerk. The first census was taken by Mr. Royer in 1894 when he recorded 388 persons living in the village.

The Congregational church was organized in 1889; Trinity Lutheran church in 1892. St. Paul's Lutheran church in 1889 and St. Philomene's Catholic church in 1905.

It is interesting to note that a G. A. R. was organized in Birnamwood in 1890, and a W. R. C. in 1893. One member still survives—Mrs. Mary Corning, who is 96 years old.

A. J. Hunter became the first postmaster at Birnamwood when a postoffice was opened there in 1881.

The telephone exchange and electric light and water systems were installed in 1902.

Information furnished by:

Ellen Lyons,
Birnamwood, Wis.

VILLAGE OF ELAND . . .

The Village of Eland was always a busy railroad center. The Milwaukee Lake Shore and Western built its line through Eland in the late '70's. They also built two miles into Norrie, to serve the Nye Lumber Company located there. Later the line was extended from Norrie to Wausau, and on to Marshfield, and from Antigo north.

Eland, then known as Eland Junction, became a sizeable terminal for freight and passenger trains. The Chicago & Northwestern bought the M. L. S. & W. Ry. in 1893, at which time the lumber and logging business was heavy.

Eland was originally situated in the Township of Birnamwood. It was incorporated as a Village in February, 1908. Eli Elefson was Chairman of the Town Board prior to incorporation.

In the middle 1880's, J. Hamlin Company erected a saw mill. Later another sawmill was built known as the Eland Traffic Company, with N. A. Rideout and W. K. Rideout as owners. They did an extensive logging and lumber business.

The first store in Eland in the middle 1880's was that of E. R. Franklin & Son. After that the Fuller store was established, of which Homer Fuller was the owner.

The first school was built in the late '80's, being a one-room arrangement. This was replaced by a brick structure in 1901. The first teacher was Miss Jennie Cook. E. R. Franklin, Sr., and Chas. Grobbert served on the school board.

The Fuller House was the first hotel erected in Eland. This was a popular place for the train men to stop during their lay-overs.

The first Congregational church was organized in Eland in 1898. Pastor J. Lloyd Smith, now retired and living in Dallas, Texas, was the first pastor. Services were held in what was known as Franklin Hall, above the Franklin store. A church was built in 1901 with 22 members making up the congregation.

The Zion Lutheran Church of Eland was started about 1898. Services were held at the home of Chas. Trebus. The pastor was the Rev. Otto List, then of Wittenberg's St. Paul's church.

In 1900 five families made up the congregation. They were: Chas. Trebus, Chas. Warning, Gottlieb Kuntz, Carl Panko, and William Lettau.

The land on which a new church was built was donated by Ralph Werner. Most of the work was donated by the members and their families. The church was completed in 1901. It is now served by Pastor Cattau of St. Paul's church, Birnamwood.

All Saint's Congregation was organized in the

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Tilleda

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GEORGE FRANK, Pres.

spring of 1912 as a mission at Antigo. The first services were held in the Kutchin Building, later known as the Franklin Building, the present location of the Eland postoffice. The Rev. Fr. Kolfeol was the pastor.

In the fall of 1912, Mr. Michael Hulehan donated land for a church which was to be called St. Williams. The church was completed in 1913 and was from that time on known as St. William's Church. The church became a mission of Tigerton. Stained glass windows were placed in 1930 at a cost of about \$1,800.00. This church is the present mission of St. Philomene's of Birnamwood.

A Modern Woodman Lodge was organized in Eland in the early '90's. Ed. S. Hagen was the first clerk of the lodge. Meetings were held above the Rideout Mill store.

Eland also had a Good Templars organization. Its meeting place was above the Franklin store. Lillie Hagen was secretary. This proved to be a very worthy organization.

The old settlers of the '80's were John Schanen, Charles Grobbert, E. R. Franklin, Sr., W. H. Fuller, W. C. Pickering, W. D. House, W. J. Hagen, Chas. Trebus, G. W. Van Echtern, and Charles Huckhasen. Mr. Huckhasen was station agent for the M. L. S. & W. Ry.

In the early 90's came Jas. Hamlin, sawmill owner; Ralph Werner, an active town board member; and J. F. Franklin, who was active in civic affairs and later became postmaster.

Information contributed by:
C. J. Westphal, Supervisor for
Village of Eland.

TOWN OF ANGELICA . . .

Previous to the days of 1871, Menominee Indi-

ans and pioneers around Angelica, who wished to gather for the worship of God and religious education, met in a log cabin schoolhouse.

In 1871 the Peshtigo fire destroyed the log school, forcing the settlers to flee for their lives.

The history of Angelica is bound closely with the history of the Angelica Methodist Episcopal Church.

Because many of the early records of the Township have been lost or burned, the historical incidents recorded for the Centennial were taken from the Angelica Methodist Church history.

After the Peshtigo fire, the lumber mills moved in to manufacture the burned over timber into lumber.

The first known minister to preach to the mill hands and owners, as they sat in the eight seats of the new school building, was Rev. Dulap, "a howling Wesleyan Methodist," who rode on horseback from Waupaca. In 1872 he performed the wedding ceremony which united Robert Black and Emma McMillian as they took their vows over a teacher's desk.

In 1875 a group of ladies, Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. McClaren and Mrs. Button, led by a mill-owner's wife, Mrs. William Upham, organized the First Congregational Church of Angelica. Mrs. Upham held an M. D. degree and was an invaluable help in tending to the congregation's physical, as well as spiritual needs, especially after the explosion of the Laird sawmill. Later, the Uphams moved to Marshfield. Mrs. Upham's husband had returned to Racine from the Civil War, after his funeral service had been performed when it was believed he had been killed. He was elected Governor of Wisconsin in 1894, and Mrs. Upham was for years the first lady of the State.



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The Upham mill was located in the region of the John L. Johnson farm. Mr. Upham furnished the lumber for the erection of a church building.

In the winter of 1876 the first wedding was performed in the newly erected church between Merrill Wheeler and Cora Kelly of Racine. Robert Upham of Shawano, nephew of the church founder, attended that ceremony. The pulpit Bible, used for the Golden Jubilee celebration in 1937, was presented to the Congregational church by Mrs. A. C. Sanford.

When the burned timber was used up, the mills moved to Marshfield, taking with them many church leaders.

The cut-over land was sold to farmers, and such enterprising concerns as J. J. Hoff & Company brought Polish settlers from Milwaukee, Chicago and Detroit. As yet, Pulaski was little more than a swamp hole and a store built by V. Peplinski. Angelica and Laney had postoffices.

Among some of the early settlers were: Perry Miller, McChesney, Tibbitts, D. Williams, Richard Evans, C. A. Briggs, John Courtice, H. Miracle, M. E. Mills, C. W. Iverson, J. S. McKenna, William Marsh, Anna Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Ames, T. Colsvir, Mrs. Nettie Boyden, T. D. Smith, A. Richmond, Wm. McMillian, James Magee, John Black, Louis Johnson, Charles Wilson, George Frazer, F. Thompson, Le Schay, H. Westcott, Delos Krake, Hans Peterson, Blake Hurley, Alex McKenna, Jacob Erb, Tom Lutsey, Alex Stronach, Julius Martins, William Ainsworth, Fischer Brothers, Christian Arneman, Mrs. E. Stronach.

In 1888 the Rev. O. C. Christian married Melvin Robbins and Hannah J. McKenna.

There were no church funerals in those days as people were buried in cemeteries on their own

farms. Vehicles were scarce and whenever possible, one large wagon or sled would pick up all the folks along the way and bring them to church or to such sociables as "hot maple sugar" pound parties, peach and ice cream socials, or Fourth of July Church picnics, to which the ladies brought their own variety of home made ice cream. On Christmas Eve all families gave out Christmas presents around the Church tree.

In 1890 there was but one saloon in the whole of Angelica and that was McMillian's saloon, located across from the church. However, under the leadership of men like Delos Krake and Albert Fischer, the saloon was voted out. In former years, Mrs. Upham, who was a prominent temperance leader, had started a Temperance Lodge. Her husband built a dance hall for the Community in which alcoholic liquors were forbidden to be sold.

In 1895 the Church sent Anna Frazer to Milwaukee as a Deaconess, who later attained renown in Howard City, Michigan, by founding a school for orphan children.

In 1897 the active lodge worker, E. D. Upson, familiarly known as the "horse jockey," came to serve the Church. On his bicycle he covered the charge until O. W. Smith, former angling editor of "Outdoor Life," disciple of Izaak Walton, and famous naturalist writer, took over the parish and stayed until 1903. The present church parsonage was built by him.

Edison Allen came in 1917 and he was the last of the ministers to be moved by members of the congregation with horse and wagon.

The removal of the stage brought many changes to the community, such as the installing of telephone and light lines.

Mrs. Wm. Upham, Mrs. Etta Ball, Harriet Hutchinson, Mrs. Nettie Boyden, Rev. O. C.

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Christian were the first Methodist Sunday School leaders.

A Ladies' Aid was organized at the home of Mrs. Jane Spence in 1889. The Aid became famous for its excellent lunches held at noon. The men paid ten cents and the women paid five cents. The meals became real banquets, and grew to such proportions that a heavy fine had to be placed by anyone exceeding the menu set by the bylaws.

When the Military Road was completed to Shawano, Angelica became a stopping-off place for travelers going on to Fort Howard.

Information taken from:

Angelica Methodist Church Golden Jubilee Booklet, as submitted by Mrs. Fred Johnson, Pulaski, Route 1.

TOWN OF BELLE PLAINE . . .

It was on October 20, 1858 that a special meeting was called by the electors of the settlement of Belle Plaine for the purpose of organizing a Town.

Belle Plaine was covered with thick forests, and only here and there could be found a clearing where a settler had made his home.

John M. Neues was appointed chairman of that significant meeting. Egbert Johnson served as clerk and Richard Evans and William D. Morgan, inspectors.

F. C. Webster was elected chairman of the new township. John Stacy and George Neword were elected supervisors; Foster Beedle, clerk; James Beedle, treasurer; Richard Evans and John Dodge, Justices of the Peace; John Neues and Egbert Johnson, assessors; Henry Stacy and Frank Dodge, constables. At a special meeting held Nov. 25, 1858, at the home of John Stacy, John Dodge

was elected to the office of Superintendent of Schools for Belle Plaine. At this meeting, also, the electors decided to levy a tax of \$300.00 to be used for making highways and building bridges.

The job of pole bridging was let to Richard Evans for 85 cents a rod; and the job of cutting and clearing a strip of land for a highway to James Beedle for 50 cents a rod.

The next year, after the organization of the Township, the settlement organized its first church. The people petitioned some of the nearest Lutheran pastors to serve them. The Rev. Ruhland of Oshkosh consented to make the long and difficult journey to this place. The trip was made partly by water on the Wolf and Embarrass rivers; and partly on foot or by ox-wagon. Frequently these wagons were lubricated with fish which could easily be taken from the streams abounding with fish at that time. The wagons were homemade, simple cross sections of logs serving as wheels.

On such a trip through the dense forest and swamps, myriads of mosquitoes would, of course, welcome the wayfarer. Pastor Ruhland, who was accustomed to order and comfort, chided these people for having moved into this wilderness, an act which he considered very foolish.

The little group of people gathered together by this pastor, organized as St. Martin's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, Belle Plaine, Wisconsin. The first constitution bears the date October 23, 1859. The charter members were: Carl Raasch, Martin Preusz, Carl Reisner, F. Jaeckel, G. Mielke, H. Eckert, F. Degener, Carl Retzlaff, Christian Retzlaff, C. Manteufel, C. Bartelt, W. Retzlaff, J. Klickmann, C. Schewe, F. Tappendorf and F. Kirschberg.

H. H. MEYER, President

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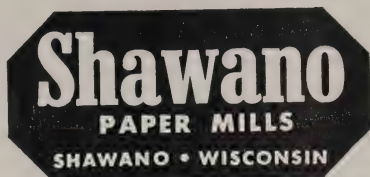
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The first services were held at the home of Carl Reisner. A little later the congregation used the public schoolhouse for its services. This was a log building erected on the spot where the parish hall now stands.

In that day the people were too poor to buy oxen, not to think of horses which were still more expensive. So practically all traveling was done on foot.

1861 saw the beginning of the great Civil War. Some of the fathers volunteered for service in the Union Army. The hard times which these pioneers experienced, became still more oppressing. The Town voted to raise the sum of \$100.00 a piece to families of all men who might be drafted into service. At one time the quota of men was fourteen.

While the country was still embroiled in the bitter conflict, Pastor Peter H. Dicke came to Belle Plaine with his family and moved into the new log house which the congregation had erected on its ten acre property. With great self-denial, Pastor Dicke conscientiously performed the duties of his sacred office. In 1869, four years after the close of the Civil War, the first church building was erected for St. Martin's congregation.

In 1864 the freeholders made application for highways. The only early record book to be found in the Town of Belle Plaine contains a long list of requests for highways and bridges.

On October 7, 1865, a meeting was held to consider the division of school districts. Consequently, seven districts were formed.

Many names of the first families to settle in Belle Plaine are found in the old record book; among them are: Levi Neill, Elias Peterson, E. F. Sawyer, Foster Beedle, E. D. Shipman, Leander Crain, E. R. Murdock, Ambrose Howe, Jr., Alex Bucholtz, Chas. Stuebs, John Hedges, E. D.

Gumaer, Chas. Magee, August Winkler, August Kluekmann, Chas. Reisner, H. Eckert, Will Porter, Martin Preuss, Chas. Laehn, Henry Sanders, Sam Parker, John Spencer, Dan Nobel, August Pahlow, John and August Kluckmann, Charles Meisner, Chris Retzlaff, Frank Degener, Chas. Plautz, August Schoenick, F. Jaeckel and Fred Crumbach.

Information from:

Early Record Book, Town Belle Plaine

Gilbert Kriewaldt, Clerk.

75th Anniversary Booklet

of St. Martin's

Lutheran Congregation.

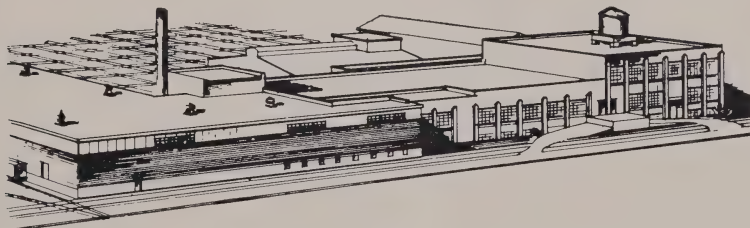
TOWN OF FAIRBANKS . . .

The Town of Fairbanks was a rough and rugged country back in 1885 when some of the settlers journeyed there to make a new home in that section of Shawano County.

Only tote roads connected the township with Shawano and Clintonville. The settlers were not even fortunate enough to have wagons, but used what were called "jumpers." One early settler stated "after riding in one of them you deemed it a proper name for the contraption."

The activity of the settlement centered around the Aschinger sawmill. The mill was located on the Otto Krueger farm, and the place was referred to as Aschinger ville. Besides a sawmill there was a shingle mill, planing mill, and two blacksmith shops. There were also several houses for the hired help, and a beer house where anyone could get a stein of beer for five cents. J. C. Luebke later operated a large hotel which was considered very modern for that time. Mr. Luebke served as town clerk for many years and was also a Notary Public.

Aschinger ville, later known as Split Rock, was



We congratulate the leaders in Shawano County for the progressive strides they've made during the century just ended and we hope their centennial celebration will add a fitting recap to Shawano's Century of Progress—it takes all the people to do a thing worth while and we take pride in our business relations with the people of your county.

GREEN BAY FOOD COMPANY

BUYERS AND PACKERS OF PICKLES THROUGHOUT WISCONSIN



SERVING SHAWANO COUNTY AND THE UNITED STATES
FROM STILL MIGHTY FORESTS

Bringing Logs To Mill To Be Transformed Into Plywood and Veneer

The same woods that sheltered the pioneer is today providing the means of sheltering his descendants. . . . It is through the intelligent methods of lumbering operations that the supply continues to grow and serve men.

Congratulations to Shawano County on its Centennial and a wee bit of pride for ourselves in being a part of such a grand county.

WISCONSIN TIMBER & LAND CO.

MATTOON — WISCONSIN

once a busy place. On Sunday, during the summer months, a picnic or celebration of some kind was always held which lasted well into Monday. People came from Marion, Caroline and Tigerton to join in the fun.

There were a lot of Indian summer camps in the vicinity. One of these camps was located on the F. H. Sabrowski farm. Split Rock got to be a thriving village. About a dozen coalkilns were operated there by the Wisconsin Coal Company. They produced charcoal for the Railway Company to burn in their engines. These engines also burned wood and the settlers would cut the wood and pile it along the railway tracks and the train crews would pick it up whenever they needed fuel. Split Rock also had a stave and hub mill which was owned by Aderman and Gayhart.

The first store at Split Rock was operated by Mr. Fuller. He sold out to Worden and Wright of Menasha. They operated a large store for the Menasha Woodenware Company, and Charles Worden managed the timber interests for the company in that vicinity.

This store, in later years, came to be known as a leading general store of the county. It was supposed to be the second largest complete department store in Shawano County at that time. Later, it was known as the C. L. Brownell Company and that company did a tremendous amount of business in merchandizing and buying and shipping of timber products.

The Turner Brothers also operated a sawmill about one and one-half miles down the railroad track from Split Rock. This was known as Sid-ing 170. Several coalkilns were located there where Ernie Nero's farm buildings are now located.

The first settlers west of Split Rock were the Aschinger Brothers and their families, Henry Warringer and family, the three Sabrowskys and their families, Mike Schoenfell and his family, John Starr and his family, Wm. Grenz and family, Chas. Pringuitz and family, and Wm. Blum and family. There were also quite a number of Indians living near the settlement.

Many of the old timers will remember the Brass Band made up mostly of members of the Aschinger families. They were all good musicians and would play weekday evenings during the summer months. The people of the settlement looked forward to this entertainment each evening, and would set outside their homes and listen to the music to help break the monotony of those long summer nights.

Information furnished by:
F. H. Sabrowsky,
Tigerton, Wis., Route 1.

TOWN OF GERMANIA . . .

It was on November 10, 1886 by a resolution introduced by Supervisor Lehman, that the Town of Germania was detached from the Town of Fairbanks and made a separate town.

The first town meeting was held April 15, 1887 in the home of Ed. Shermerhorn who presided at the meeting and received \$5.00 for the use of his home for such purpose.

At that meeting Herman Sawnke was elected chairman, Ed. Shermerhorn and David Durow were elected supervisors, H. A. Weichman was elected clerk, J. A. Rudolph, treasurer; Ernest Lehman, assessor; Chas. Klenke and Chas. Mahlzen, Justices of the Peace and Chas. Klenke, constable. Twenty-six votes were cast by the first settlers of the new township who were:

We are Pleased to have this opportunity
of helping make your Centennial a
really enjoyable celebration

SHAWANO COUNTY

We Salute You on this Your

100TH BIRTHDAY

STAR FIREWORKS MFG. CO.

Danville, Ill.

COMPLIMENTS OF

LUTZ FURNITURE

—and—

REAL ESTATE

115 S. Main

Shawano, Wis.

THIMKE JEWELERS

The House of Fine Modern Jewelry
at Old-Fashioned Prices

Featuring Blue Bird Diamond Rings
Elgin Watches

For the Newest in Jewelry and
Fine Gifts, See

THIMKE'S IN SHAWANO
Est. 1916

COMPLIMENTS OF

DUNBAR DRUG STORE

106 S. Main

Shawano

LOCALLY OWNED
NATIONALLY ORGANIZED



W. R. Anderson, Owner

203 SO. MAIN ST.

SHAWANO, WIS.

FLAVOR SEAL
STAINLESS STEEL
COOKWARE CO.

Warren Boyson

Shawano, Wis.

Papa, Mama & Junior will be at the
Centennial, Too!



SHAWANO BEVERAGE CO.

Phone 39-J

O. R. WILLIAMS, Prop.

COMPLIMENTS OF

GEHRKE SHEET METAL CO.

Furnace Sheet Metal Works
All Types of Roofing

SHAWANO, WIS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

SHAWANO NEWS AGENCY

Shawano, Wis.



Chief Oshkosh and His Retinue—(Left to right, standing)—Adell Gauthier Neff, Peter LaMotte, Perotte, Joe Gauthier, Acquinnie Oshkosh, John Gauthier, Louise Amour (Che'mon). Left to right, seated—Thomas Hog, Mrs. Neopit Oshkosh and son Tom, Neopit Oshkosh, Mose Corn. (Left to right, seated on floor)—Mary Warrington, Mrs. Peter LaMotte, Agnes Corn.

Taken from the Oshkosh Daily Northwestern of August 26, 1903, describing the parade celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the City of Oshkosh:

"In the fifth division, the Indian Band of the Keshena Reservation followed after by Rev. E. R. Small in command of the division. There were 14 men in the band and they played well. This division was the most striking of any in the parade. Neopit Oshkosh and Reginald Oshkosh on ponies led the party. On a bus and inside were 15 members of the tribe from Keshena. Women and children all in Indian dress. The Chief Neopit and son, Reginald, were also in Indian costume, the younger man wearing the war bonnet of Old Chief Oshkosh. Fourteen Indian men on foot in Indian costume with painted faces, feathers, blankets and war weapons. One of them wore a buffalo head war bonnet. The sight was one which will not be forgotten by those who saw it."

(Photo courtesy of Dan Russell of Clintonville and may be seen during the Centennial at Stan and Bud's, on Main Street.

1897

1953

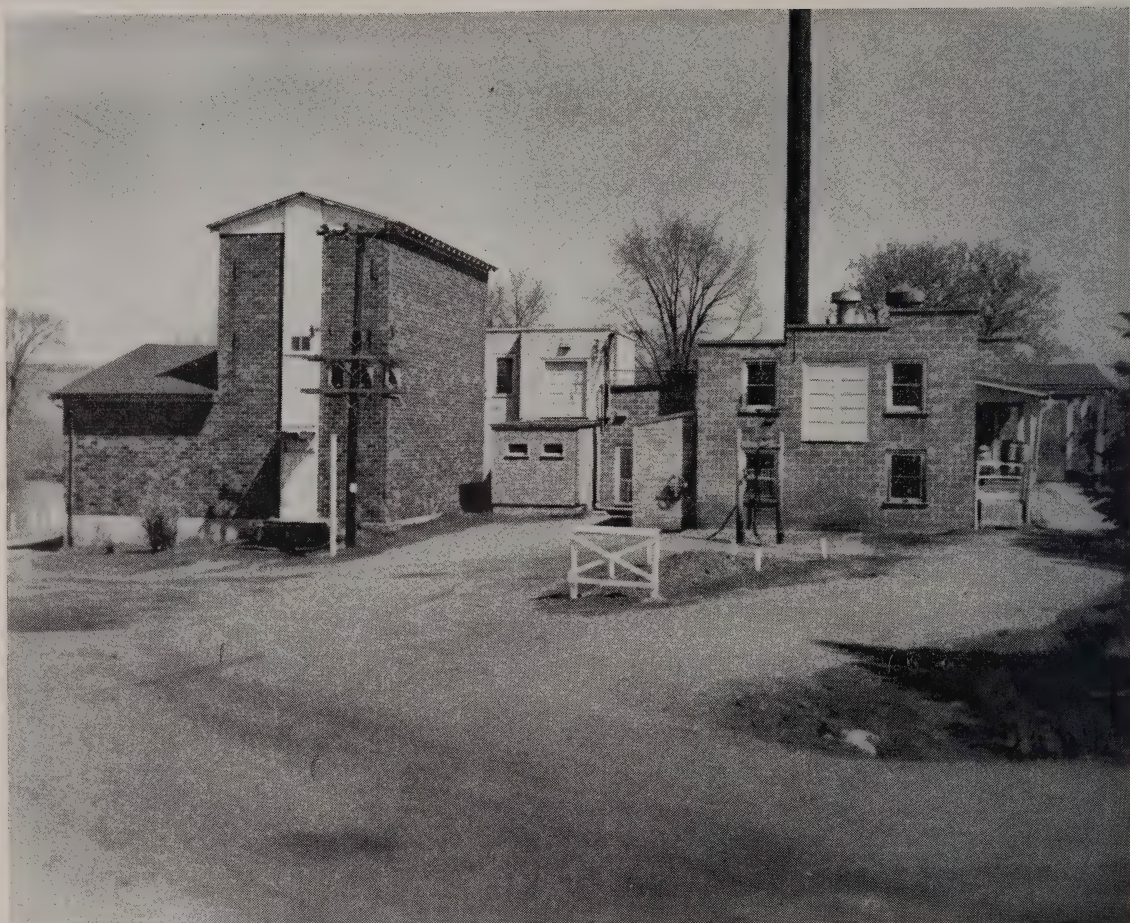
KLEEMAN'S MEATS

OUR SPECIALTY IS HOME MADE SAUSAGES

SMOKED BACON AND HAMS

Come In and Try Some

OUR BEEF IS GRADED GOOD AND CHOICE QUALITY



CONGRATULATIONS . . .

. . . SHAWANO COUNTY . . .
ON YOUR 100TH BIRTHDAY

41 YEARS
Making the Highest Quality
C H E E S E

F. R. BUSS and COMPANY

Caroline, Wisconsin

Herman Leitzke, Sr., Ernest Horning, Ernest Lehman, Frank Hitz, Sr., Fred Monicke, Gustave Damraw, Dave Durow, Nels Nelson, Charles Block, William Kessel, August Korth, Chas. Malzen, Chas. Foth, H. A. Weichman, W. Wilker, Julius Steinke, James Smith, W. Zuelke, Wm. Borchardt, Wm. Breaker, Herman Swanke, E. W. Swanke, Ed. Shermerhorn, August Schroeder, and Chas. Klenke

Two school districts were created July 2, 1887. District One school was for the children of twelve years of age, and District Two for young people seventeen years of age. The first school board members were Fred Monicke, director; Ernest Horning, clerk; Herman Wilker treasurer.

The first sawmill in that township was built in 1887 when Herman Swanke, Herman Wilker, Wm. Otterman and Henry Hillman went into partnership to build the mill. Later on the partnership was dissolved and Herman Swanke was the sole owner of the mill. In 1891 it burned down and Mr. Swanke then rebuilt the mill in Tigerton.

In 1890 the town built a Town Hall out of rough logs 20x30 feet with a rough lumber floor at a total cost of \$300.00. Forty acres of land were purchased in Section 16 for a site for the Town Hall. Later, the town sold thirty acres of that piece and retained ten acres.

Information furnished by:
Paul Lehman, Chairman,
Town of Germania.

VILLAGE OF TIGERTON . . .

Tigerton was incorporated as a village in the year 1894.

The first railroad, The Lake Shore, was built through there between 1870-1880, reaching as far north as Eland in 1880.

It was about that time that Newbold and Livingston built the first sawmill. Livingston started the first grocery store in Tigerton, and Newbold built a hotel which stood until 1921 when it was torn down and the beautiful Swanke home, now a community hospital, was erected on those grounds. Newbold represented New York capital.

One of the first four families to come to Tigerton in 1880 was the Leitzke family. Mr. Letizke started the first blacksmith shop in the town and it was located right in back of the Livingston Grocery Store.

John McDevitt, another pioneer, bought land and built a hotel and saloon. The first saloon on record was started in a tent in an alley back of the Hoffman Hotel.

The first school in Tigerton was built in 1881 on the lot between the bank and the former Swanke home. Mr. Brotasen was the first teacher in that school.

In the early days of Tigerton, Grundy and Brigham erected a Veneer Mill where the canning factory formerly operated. George Tatterson, the town's first barber, worked in this mill. The sawmill and veneer mill, later purchased by Wall, Spalding and Company, burned down in later years. Murdock and Gjermundson once operated a kindling factory on the Siefeldt corner.

The first Catholic settlers in Tigerton were John McCormick, Michael Braham, John Maslann, M. Schumacher, John McDevitt, and John Way. Services were held at the Schumacher home by the Rev. Father Richard of Wausau in 1881. Then Father St. Louis came from Phlox and then the Rev. Father Peter Lochman from Clintonville.

From 1882 until 1893 the pastor from Clinton-

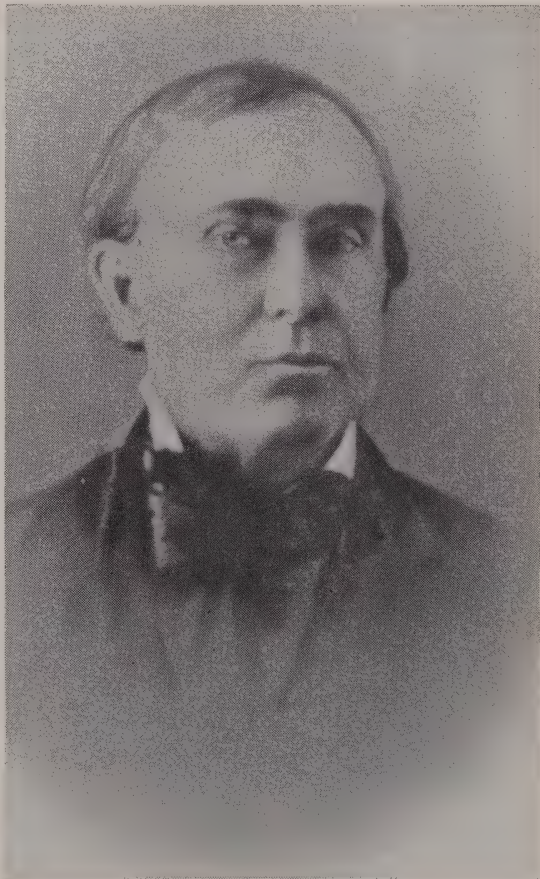
ville attended the mission, but in the latter years it was associated with the parish of Aniwa. Father Lochman was succeeded by Rev. Father John Seubert, Father A. Belle, and Father B. Hugenroth. In 1881 the Rev. Father Richard made preparation for the erection of a church 20x40 feet. It was completed in 1884 and stood on the corner where the John Meyer home stood.

On July 2, 1882, the Rev. Purner of Wittenberg, held the first services for St. John's Lutheran church, and on September 22, 1895, their first resident pastor, the Rev. A. O. Engel, was installed. The congregation outgrew the little church, and in 1903 the beautiful brick structure they now occupy was erected.

Zion celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1942. Their first pastor was the Rev. M. Schneider. When that congregation built its new church in 1903, Herman Swanke donated the lumber for it.

Herman Swanke, who brought the sawmill to Tigerton, a man of whom Tigerton can be justly proud, was the oldest of a family of six children. He was kept away from school more than his brothers and sisters, and at the age of eight years was following the plow. The Swankes had a large farm and at the age of twelve young Swanke received twenty-five cents a day working during the harvest time. He remained at home until others could take his place.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Swanke started out for himself. Being desirous of seeing more of the country, he went west and traveled through Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. He



CAPTAIN ELIAS MURRAY

who was commissioned by President Tyler as Superintendent of the Indians of the Northwest Territory, moved the Menominee Indians to their present location. He was their first agent.

once served on the police force in Omaha and Council Bluffs. On his return to Wisconsin he started in the threshing business which he continued until 1885 when he came north and located. He had been north previously in connection with railroad business, cutting out right-of-ways and other work. On coming to Tigerton in 1885, he embarked in the lumber business and was one of a company of four who at a cost of \$300.00, built a sawmill in Tigerton.

Tigerton was then a wilderness with but a few settlers. Mr. Swanke not only saw the community "grow up," but was instrumental in its development.

When the mill burned down it was rebuilt at a cost of \$10,000.00. Mr. Swanke was also interested in a mill at Whitcomb and at the "Old Mill Dam." These mills were disposed of and, in 1910 the mill in Tigerton was remodeled and enlarged.

In 1921 Mr. Swanke built the beautiful and impressive brick residence on the river. However, he only lived a little over a year to enjoy his new home. Mr. Swanke passed away March 13, 1923. Today, that beautiful home has been converted into the Tigerton Community Hospital. The Swanke sons have carried on their father's business.

John Lehman was the first president of the Village of Tigerton. The first Tigerton postoffice was located on the corner where Fred Kersten lives, and the first postmistress was Mrs. Murdock, grandmother of Rex Murdock.

In 1899, the First National Bank building, that is now the postoffice, was erected. Chas. Wojahn was cashier, and Delia Russell, assistant cashier. The new bank building was erected in 1921.

The Village Hall was erected in 1905, with a hall and library upstairs, and the Fire Department downstairs.

A canning factory was built in 1926, giving employment to women.

The Tigerton High School was completed in 1919 at a cost of \$16,400.00.

It is said that Tigerton has never gone thirsty as there has always been from six to nine saloons in the village.

Today, Tigerton is a prosperous and busy village. It has many fine business enterprises, beautiful homes, good schools and churches, and is peopled by civic-minded men and women.

From History Written by:

Mrs. L. C. Buchsieb.
Tigerton.

TOWN OF GRANT . . .

The Town of Grant was named in honor of Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States in 1868 when the Town of Grant was carved out of the Town of Pella by action of the County Board of Shawano County on June 16th of that year.

In 1857 J. B. Churchill, the first white settler, arrived in what is now known as the Town of Grant, with his wife, Mary. He bought 160 acres in Section 35 in what was then known as the Town of Matteson, and which has since been split up into the towns of Grant, Pella, Matteson, Fairbanks and Split Rock.

Mr. Churchill originated from the State of New York and journeyed as far as Fond du Lac by rail, thence by boat to New London, and thence afoot through trackless forest to his homestead in the Town of Grant.

For some time after his arrival, all supplies had to be bought in New London, floated to Clintonville, and then carried on the backs of the homesteaders the rest of the way, in the case of Mr. Churchill, a distance of ten miles. Carrying a hundred pound sack of flour through the woods

for that distance was not considered unusual at that time, and was a condition of pioneering cheerfully accepted by all the early settlers.

In 1861 other settlers arrived. Timber was so abundant that only pine had any market value, and that sold for \$5 a thousand. In order to carve farms out of the wilderness, it was necessary to destroy quantities of elm and basswood by fire, because they had to get rid of it, and it had absolutely no market value.

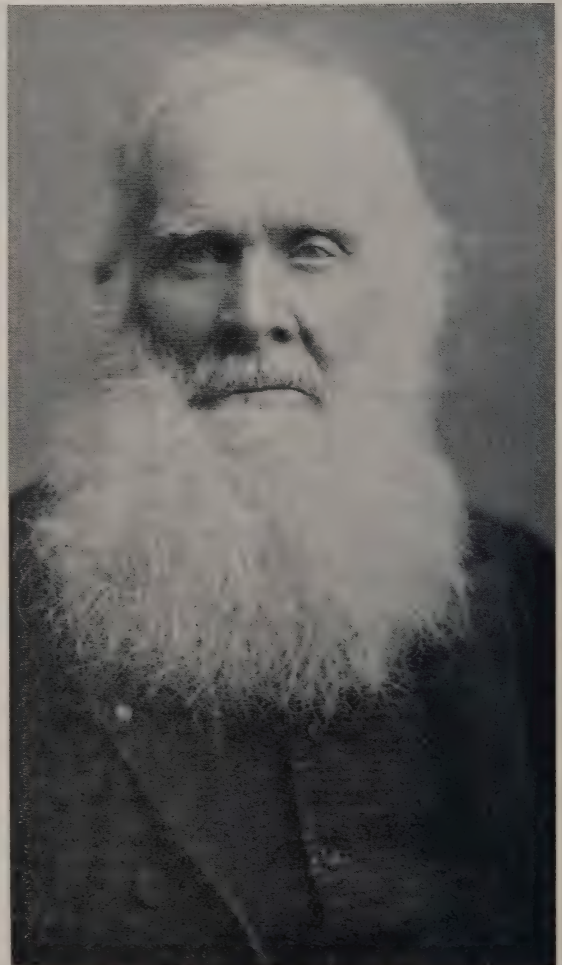
In 1861 the settlers who came to the Town of Grant were: Ernest F. Pockat, Ferdinand Buelter, Christ Lade, and Wm. Papendorf. By that time it was possible but extremely difficult to drive an ox-team through the almost impenetrable forest to New London for supplies.

The first schoolhouse was opened in 1861, a small log hut about 10x14 feet, located about a half mile east of the present village of Caroline. Miss Minnie Lade was the first teacher.

In 1865 the first small church was built under the direction of Reverend Dicke, and was served by him. It was located where the Bauman Church now stands. In connection with the church, Rev. Dicke also conducted a German school.

In 1866 Frank Jolitz arrived; in 1867 Charles Mehlberg; and in 1868, Herman Wissman, Chas. Netzel and Fred Pechtel.

The forty acres upon which the Zion Lutheran Church now stands were bought by Charles Netzel from Charles Trantow for \$15 with all



LYMAN HUTCHINS

Born in 1803, was the first settler in the Town of Hutchins; the town was named after him.

standing timber. At that time no saws were used to cut down timber, only axes. All grain was cut by cradle-scythe, and threshed by flail.

In the same year (1868), with only nine settlers, this area was granted a township status on June 16th by the County Board of Shawano County. The first town meeting was held in the schoolhouse on April 6, 1869, with the following as temporary officers: Chairman, August Koepen; Clerk, Wm. B. Brainard; Treasurer, Wm. Papendorf; Supervisors, August Schoepke and Wm. J. Braun. At that meeting the following officers were elected: Chairman, August Koepen; Supervisors, Ernest Pockat and Martin Mussack; Clerk, Wm. B. Brainard; Treasurer, Wm. B. Papendorf; Assessor, Wm. J. Braun; Justices of the Peace, August Koepen, Wm. Domke, August Moenke and Wm. J. Braun; Constables, Joseph Hull and John Warnick; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Wm. Anklam.

In 1878 there was some agitation to organize the Village of Caroline, but there was some dissension as to where the village should be located. Some people wanted it on the Charles Lade farm, but the contenders for the present site won, and the village was called Caroline in honor of August Koepen's wife whose name was Caroline.

The first store building was erected in the village by August Koepen. The building was not quite complete when Charles Stier arrived with \$50 and an armful of supplies, and purchased the building. Charles Stier carried on an enormous trade with both the white people and the Indians. The store was bought by Charles Engel in 1895.

The first grist mill and dam operation was started under the management of Theodore Buettner. The grist mill became famous for its rye flour ground on stones.

Rudolph Schmidt and John Mueller were the first to engage in the blacksmith and wagon business. Julius and Albert Netzel opened the first furniture store. August Moenke opened the first hardware store. August Shirk opened the first saloon. Ernst and Frank Thiele operated the first sawmill in 1885.

Another small community in the town of Grant was Hunting. The first store there was opened by Almyron Fuller, the first saloon by Matt Wobosel, and the first settlers were a Mr. Green and Wm. Mehlberg.

The big business in Hunting was a kiln. Farmers for miles around sold 2 ft. lengths of maple, birch and elm for \$1.25 a cord, which was burned to charcoal, and then sold to blacksmiths and foundries, mostly in Fond du Lac. The kilns were started with strong heat and then shut down, which charred the product.

Hunting had a postoffice in a combination store and tavern. Wm. Opperman appears to have been an important person in the community and was a leader in everything.

In 1886 Charles Mehlberg bought the first binder for \$150. Horsepower threshing machines had also arrived to take the place of flailing.

Information received from:

Art Braun, Shawano;

Who received his information from:

The Marion Advertiser;

Records of the Town Clerk, J. Brunner;

The biography of J. B. Churchill, in

"Commemorative Record".

TOWN OF GREEN VALLEY . . .

It is believed that the first settlers began to arrive in the territory, now the Town of Green Valley, in the early 1870's.

William Donaldson, who was the first town chairman, named the township "Green Valley"

because there were so many evergreen trees, and especially a lot of pine and hemlock.

Hans Halla, Sr., was the first town clerk, and Thomas Savage the first assessor.

O. A. Risum built and operated the first general store in Pulcifer, the little community that became the trading center of the area. The village was named after D. H. Pulcifer, who later became the first mayor of Shawano. Mr. Pulcifer was also instrumental in getting a postoffice at Pulcifer. The first postoffice for the township, established at Pulcifer, was placed in the Risum store, for Mr. Risum was the first postmaster, too. Later the postoffice was moved to the William Plier home, near Advance, when Mr. Plier became postmaster. Abe Lee carried the mail three times a week from Pulcifer to the Plier postoffice by horseback. Mail for some time was also carried by Ferdinand Boortz, on foot.

The construction of what is believed to be the first stone flour mill in Shawano County was begun at Pulcifer by Louis Bergner and Otto Schwartz in 1883. The mill was completed in 1884, and was run by water power furnished by the Oconto river. Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Bergner also built and operated the first sawmill in the township at Pulcifer. This was completed before they built the grist mill.

People came from far and near to have their corn and wheat ground at Pulcifer, since the nearest places where flour could be purchased was at Oconto and Seymour.

It was difficult for the settlers to get to these places, as most of them owned only ox teams. The roads were mere trails cut through the woods with the stumps cut off as close to the ground as possible. The roads through the swamps were called corduroy roads, in which logs, of which these roads were constructed, floated loosely during the spring thaws.

The Bethel Lutheran Church was the first church to be organized in Green Valley. The Rev. E. J. Homme was the first pastor, and conducted the first service on August 25, 1873. Three children were baptized at that service: Ottelia Rockman, Amelia Winquest and Johanna Smith. The first Board of Trustees was Fred Pipgrass, Sr., Nels Berner and Ole Isaacson. Mr. Isaacson also led the singing in the church and was the first Deacon.

The first time the settlers gathered to vote, they assembled in the Pipgrass schoolhouse. This school and the Pulcifer school were the two oldest schoolhouses in the township. In 1875 a log schoolhouse was built at Advance. It was erected on the site of the present Methodist Church. The teacher was Ed. Dropp.

The little community known as Advance was begun in 1892 when Andrew Wagner built the first general store there. It was he who named



Frank Lutz of Shawano is seen standing at the end of a truck. Picture was taken when Frank was selling Pianos at Bonduel.



MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS

100TH ANNIVERSARY

Building for the future requires sound material . . . and MIM, with its one hundred years experience, provides you with lumber which meets the demands of time. For from seedling to saw timber in Menominee's broad forests, from dry kiln to loading ramp in Menominee's modern mills, MIM lumber receives the careful attention which makes it the material for the future. Recommend MIM lumber to your customers who build FOR THE NEXT 100 YEARS . . . and longer.

MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS

NEOPIT, WIS.

the settlement "Advance."

Julius Wickesberg built the first store in the southern half of the township, one mile south of Advance, in 1878. After a year he sold the business to Frederick Reschke.

In 1905 W. H. Bocher started a hardware store in Advance, which he has since remodelled and expanded until today it is equal to any hardware store found in the larger cities.

Richard Dickson built and operated the first cheese factory at Advance, after which Martin Larsen took over the business.

To John Heiser goes the distinction of owning the first automobile in the Town of Green Valley—a Buick, considered a real luxury in those days.

The line for the first railroad through the town was surveyed in 1907, and the first trains passed through in the spring of 1908. After the coming of the railroad the community began to build up rapidly.

The first big industry was the sawmill operated by George Mayer.

These were exciting days for the people living along the river when the big log drives took place in the spring. The Holt Lumber Company and the Oconto Company sent their logs down the river. The pulpwood went to Oconto Falls, and the logs for lumber to Oconto.

The historic stage coach holdup, an adventure that kept the community in high tension for some days, took place about three-fourths of a mile north of Pulcifer. A man named Reimondt Holtze, who had come from Germany to help his uncle, staged the daring holdup when the mail coach was on its way to Pulcifer, having first shot the horse in order to stop the vehicle. He then grabbed the mail pouch and ran into the

woods. The next day he helped the posse look for the robber. Henry Bergner was a passenger on the mail coach at the time it was held up.

Some of the old settlers in the Town of Green Valley were: James Dickson, who homesteaded 12 forties of land; Fred Pipgrass, Sr.; Peter Jensen, Peter Anderson, A. Winqest, O. A. Rism, Hans Henning, Andrew Johnson, Claus Mealson, Ole Hansen, Theodore and Halver Anderson, Andrew Vang, Charles and Emil Lorenz, Christ Rasmussen, Sevron Olson, Martin Christiansen, Halver Isaacson, D. H. Pulcifer, August Wickesberg, John Mass, Sr., J. Horsens, Bert and Halver Anderson, Louis Bergner, Oscar Schwartz, Albert Zenk, Peter Rockman, P. White, L. S. Lindsay, Peter Wagner, Sr., Torkal Engelbretson, Bernard Lorenz, Ellef Olson, Sr., Lars Olsen, Lars Schumann, Elmore Lee, J. Home, John Knoener, Bert Hansen, John Barkey, Martin Anderson, John Wendling, John Smith, Elmore Lee, Nils Berner, Lars, Mads, Ed and Simon Isaacson; Theo. Anderson, Hans Paulson, Andrew Nelson, Fred Berg, Carl Franz, Chris Knoener. All of these families settled in Green Valley before 1874.

In 1875 and before 1878 came Wm. Plier, John Reinheimer, George Kurtz, August Kobs, Wilson Herning, Henry Miller, Reinhold Miller, Dexter Porter and Henry Stark.

Information furnished by:

Mrs. J. P. Herning,
Cecil, Route 1.

TOWN OF HARTLAND . . .

When the early settlers came to the vicinity which is now known as the Town of Hartland, it was a land of virgin timber, uninhabited except for a few Indians who enjoyed the hunting



Modernized Office of Kadletz Lumber Company

Display Anderson and Marquart Windows
Complete Lumber Service from Log to Finished Product

We wish to congratulate the Centennial Committee on their fine work
in setting up a Century of History in Shawano County.

We, too, have contributed new and modernized buildings to make
Shawano a nice city.

KADLETZ LUMBER COMPANY

July 2, 1953

It is a profound pleasure to voice my appreciation for the gracious hospitality our city of Shawano is extending to all participants in the celebration of our most memorable event, viz: our 100th anniversary.

The ties of a century are not easily broken in any case, and what wouldn't we all sacrifice to have those who have gone before us, who have played such an important part in the development of our city and surroundings to be with us during this gala event.

From the many organizations and individuals who are giving their talents and time I have gained a knowledge of their responsibility ably and conscientiously performed by them for the success of our Centennial. For that I want to thank each and every one of you and the interest you have borne so eagerly will result in one of the greatest celebrations of our beloved city.

David H. Winter

MAYOR
CITY OF SHAWANO

and fishing.

The Town of Hartland was organized in 1859. Some of the first settlers were William and August Seering, Henry Burmeister, David Krake, Fred Zernicke, Daniel Brusewitz, John Koch, Christian Drews, Frederich Born, Charles Stern, Charles Sumnicht, Charles Zuehlsdorf, Charles Wussow and Henry Luecke. Many of their descendants still reside in the township on fine farms which were developed by these early settlers and handed down to the present generation. The Town of Hartland is predominantly settled by folks of German descent.

The first town election in 1860 was held at the home of Mr. Parks. The town board consisted of the following members: Daniel Brusewitz, William Seering and Fred Zernicke, with Charles Sumnicht as the Town Clerk.

The first public school was located in School District No. 1 which is the present location of the Village of Bonduel.

The first church was St. Paul's Lutheran begun by Rev. Dickie who came to Shawano County in 1863. In the early days church services were held in the home of various parishioners. The first church, built of logs, was erected in 1869.

The Village of Bonduel is located in the northwestern part of the Town of Hartland, the gateway to Shawano County vacationland.

Information furnished by:

William Pautz, Clerk
Town of Hartland.

VILLAGE OF BONDUDEL ...

The Village of Bonduel was named after Rev. F. Bonduel, a Green Bay priest who founded the Catholic mission at Keshena in 1853. It is an old legend that as a result of his journey through that vicinity, rendering missionary services to the Indians in a birch bark chapel erected on the shore of Shawano Lake, the village received its name.

The eventful year of 1860 saw the beginning of Bonduel. It was at this time that the homestead law went into effect giving land to every settler who would build a house, cultivate and improve the soil. This was an inducement to the early settlers to begin the development of the village in the midst of the wilderness.

The first settlers to locate in the vicinity were Delois Krake, Henry Luecke, Charles Sumnicht, John Krneger, Ferdinand Brodhagen, Ferdinand Voight, Carl Stern, Max Simon, David Zernicke, William and August Seering, Gottfried Manthei and David Krake.

Delois Krake was the first settler to take up land in the year 1859. Mr. Krake was the first to respond to his country's call for volunteers when the Civil War broke out. He went to Oshkosh to enlist in 1861, and was honorably discharged in 1864.

Charles Sumnicht, a native of Germany, came to America with his parents in 1853. In 1859 he came to Shawano County, walking the entire distance from Appleton to Bonduel. He was among the first settlers to apply for a title on land which he had settled upon with the right of pre-emption. With the aid of other settlers he opened the road to Shawano and began improving his heavily timbered land.

William Seering and his bride came to Bonduel in the year 1861 with a wagon and a team of oxen, moving his household goods by this method. It took ten days to reach their farm, being obliged to cut their way through the dense woods.

August and William Seering were the first farmers to own a team of horses. August Seering owned the first pair of rubber boots, and

many times the neighbors borrowed his boots when they walked to Shawano during the muddy season to purchase supplies.

Ferdinand Voight donated the land for the first schoolhouse.

In 1862 Carl Wussow, Henry Luecke and Daniel Brusewitz were called to serve their country during the Civil War. They walked to Green Bay to answer the call.

Rev. Dickie located in Shawano County in 1863 and was one of the first Lutheran pastors in this part of the country. He held services in Bonduel at the home of various members, making his journey on horseback. He organized St. Paul's Lutheran church and a log church was erected in 1869. William Sumnicht was the first child to be baptized in this church. Rev. Dickie continued to serve the congregation for nine years as best he could, but his field was growing continually and the congregation becoming larger. New provisions had to be made. A new church with a steeple was built in 1878. In 1916 the present church was built under the direction of Rev. Mueller. This beautiful church stands majestically, with woodlands forming the background, and will ever remain a symbol of gratitude in the hearts of its members. Rev. W. J. Plischke has faithfully served the congregation for the past thirty years and still is the resident pastor.

A parochial school was conducted in the home of Henry Burmeister, who himself was the teacher. Later the pastors taught school in the log church, giving the children religious training and education. In 1925, the present parochial school was constructed at a cost of \$30,000.00.

In the early days a stage coach was operated between Shawano and Green Bay, changing horses at Angelica, the trip consuming one day's time.

The first mail was carried on horseback from Shawano to Green Bay, the Bonduel mail being left at Krake's. In 1863 Charles Sumnicht made



Two early interior scenes of the Farmers Hardware.



This is the way the Creamery looked when Albert Graf took it over;
Today it's one of the most modern plants in the state.

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ZACHOW, WIS.

provision for the first postoffice at Bonduel, in a corner of the Olmstead store. He was the first postmaster, receiving a salary of \$10.00 a year. The object was to secure news more quickly from the Civil War soldiers. The people were once more in weekly communication with the old home and in touch with the whole world. The postoffice was in the hands of many and moved about in various business places until 1897 when Fred Zernicke erected a brick building for use as the postoffice, which building still stands on Bonduel's Main Street. Mr. Zernicke was the postmaster at the time and established three rural routes. Herman Luecke was the first rural route carrier, making 27 miles a day, at a salary of \$50 per month, furnishing his own horses and equipment.

In 1865 the first log schoolhouse was erected. The log building was 18x24 feet and 10 feet high; with five windows and one door. It was completely furnished for \$200. The lumber was obtained from Angelica and windows and doors from Shawano. Spelling bees and programs were the highlights of the school season.

With the promise of untold riches for those who would fell the timber and make it into lumber, inspired S. P. Olmstead to establish a sawmill. This was the first industry in Bonduel and it proved a valuable asset to the village. Up to this time the nearest sawmill was at Angelica.

Logs were sawed into lumber and shingles, and custom sawing was common, in which the mill owner received half of the lumber sawed in payment of the saw bill. Logging camps sprang up almost within the village limits. Logging contractors came from Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, who purchased hay and grain locally, pay-

ing as high as \$40 a ton for hay and \$1.25 a bushel for oats for their horses and oxen.

In 1887 a grist mill was operated in connection with the sawmill. Previous to that time the settlers hauled their grist to Keshena.

The first business place was a general merchandise store built by Mr. Olmstead. A man named Krahn was the first merchant to occupy this store. Some time later it was taken over by Adolph Spengler, Sr., who conducted the store most successfully. A residence was built next to the store where the family lived, and Mrs. Spengler kept transients. This corner became the stopping place for the stage coach.

No village in those early days would be complete without a "village smithy" and its anvil chorus, which played a great part in the development and maintenance of any early settlement.

In the year 1881 Chris Bonnin purchased the store built by Henry Baumeister. It is told that Mr. Bonnin carried his first shipment of groceries in a grain sack on his back, walking from Clintonville to Bonduel. Two years later a disastrous fire swept through the business section of the village destroying the store. However, Mr. Bonnin rebuilt and had one of the largest and most prosperous mercantile establishments in Shawano county. Mr. Bonnin distinguished himself in civic affairs, representing Shawano county in the State Legislature as Assemblyman. He was a leader among men, holding many offices of honor and trust, and was ever ready to encourage and promote many projects that proved beneficial to the village and county. He was instrumental in inducing the railroad company to extend its line through Bonduel. Mr. Bonnin was the founder of the Bonduel State Bank, being its president since the organization until his death.

WOLLIN DISTRIBUTING COMPANY

DISTRIBUTOR OF

SCHMIDT'S CITY CLUB

AND

HAMM'S BEER

PHONE SHAWANO 589

The dairy industry had a very important part in the development of the village. Before the coming of the cheese factory, butter was churned at home, packed in five and ten pound tubs and sold at five cents a pound.

The first robbery took place on July 4, 1880, by Ray Haltze of Pulcifer, who took \$75 from Krahn's store at gun point and the robber made his get-away with a team of horses belonging to Carl Krueger. The horses were found that same day in the woods north of Cecil.

Throughout the entire early history of Bonduel it is notable that the most friendly relations existed between the settlers and the Indians. A vivid picture in the minds of many old-timers is the yearly spring maple syrup harvest by the Indians who tapped the maple trees, boiled down the sap and exchanged the syrup and maple sugar for flour and potatoes.

In 1905 an event occurred which raised the people of this community to a high pitch of excitement when the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was built through here from Green Bay to Eland. As the railroad was pushing itself westward, many of the residents secured employment. Heretofore the merchants were obliged to get their freight from the neighboring village of Cecil where the railroad was established in 1884. Many carried groceries from Shawano.

With the advent of train service, a livery barn became necessary to accommodate the traveling public and salesmen who called on the neighboring towns by team with their many trunks filled with samples.

Fred Freimuth became the first licensed undertaker in the village and established the first furniture store. Mr. Freimuth has taken a deep interest in matters tending to the welfare of the town, serving as village president for many years.

Bonduel was incorporated as a village in the year 1916. The village that sprang forth from a land of towering pine trees has in the past few years undergone extensive development and improvement, which has brought mention as a "model village."

While the writer has named some of the early pioneers who made up the history of Bonduel, she is mindful of the fact that there are many others deserving of mention, as each family went through trials and hardships and difficulties in order to gain competence.

Of Bonduel it may be said—that it is a land of brooks, a land of wheat and barley, of vines and fig trees, a land wherein we eat bread without scarceness and have lack of nothing. May we be grateful for these many blessings and may true patriotism actuate every heart.

Excerpts from "History of Bonduel"

Written by Mrs. Rueben Monroe, Bonduel, Wisconsin.

TOWN OF HUTCHINS . . .

The first family that settled in the Town of Hutchins was Lyman and Jane Hutchins, after whom the township was named.

It was in the spring of 1878 that Carl Kolpack asked the County Board of Supervisors that an area be detached from the Town of Almon and be organized as a separate town to be called Hutchinsin. The first election of the "freeholders" of the town was held at the house of Phillip Dier on April 3, 1878.

Henry Mitchell was elected chairman in 1878; Desire Debreaux and John Broom, supervisors; Warren Jones, clerk; W. H. Purdy, treasurer; J. W. Moss, Justice; Frank St. Louis, constable. A. Baker was elected assessor in 1884.

The Evergreen School was the first school to be opened in the township. This was in 1880, and the first teacher was Mrs. Edwin Strong, the former Zoe M. Grignon.

The first Lutheran pastor was the Rev. Purzner. The congregation of St. John's Lutheran Church was organized August 1, 1885. The charter members were Fred Klinger, August Braatz, John Gottschalk, Wm. Zilch, August Fischer and August Gustman.

The Nazarene Church was organized in 1926, and Julius Miller was the first pastor.

The postoffice was located about two and one-half miles south of present Mattoon.

Some of the first settlers were S. S. Nye, F. M. Topping, R. T. Vaughan, J. T. Scherick, A. Rickert, G. Pallock, A. Baker, A. Lyon, G. Loomis, A. Demming, D. Siddens, C. Cole, S. Navaire, Ed. Bignell, Frank Wood, P. Peterson, George Hutchins, R. Knowles, T. L. K. Hutchins, W. Hutchins, C. Johnson, W. Brown, Th. Smith, S. Reed, Wm. Purdy, P. Dier, P. F. Kling, H. Weeks, W. E. Dabill, A. Miller, H. Hill, Herman Beastock, George Artz, Jake Hecker, Martin Ebben, Andrew Wolf, Sr., Warren Jones, Frank A. Glass, E. Taylor, John Brumm, Orville Cheever, W. Frost, Henry Mitchell, J. W. Moss, Desire Debreaux, Frank St. Louis, Fred Klinger, Aug. Bratz, John Gottschalk, Wm. Zilch, Aug. Fischer, Aug. Gustman, Anton Hiller, Sr., Fred Weiderlich, Postle, Geo. Bartlein, John Schultz, and Aug. Zahn.

Information furnished by:

Fred Beastock, Clerk,
Town of Hutchins.

VILLAGE OF MATTOON . . .

Before the Village of Mattoon was incorporated it was known as Rockville. When the time came to establish a postoffice that name was changed to Mattoon, after George B. Mattoon, who established the first sawmill in the village.

The very early settlers in the village were Lyman Hutchins, Joe Schoeneck, George B. Mattoon, Tom Bartline, Jim Hiller and Fred Sturm.



EARLY SCENES OF SHAWANO PAPER MILL

The first industry was the Mattoon Manufacturing Company, established in 1887, owned by George B. Mattoon. They manufactured lumber, shingles, and later, veneer. The company also owned the first mercantile store which was operated by Mr. Ladwig.

Another early mill was that established by the Antigo Manufacturing Company in 1889, by Roy Babcock and Jack Hawley. The mill manufactured broom handles and staves.

Mr. Fitzgibbons was the first Village President and Mr. Treadwell the first village clerk. When the village was incorporated in 1898, it had a population of about 1,800 people. Mr. Fitzgibbon also published the first newspaper to appear in Mattoon. It was called the Mattoon Herald.

The Lutheran church was started in 1880 with the Rev. Purzner as the pastor. The Methodist Church was started in 1895 and was organized in 1898 with the Rev. Vischer as the first pastor. The first marriage performed in the church was that of Mr. and Mrs. George Kasson. This took place in 1900.

The Catholic Church was dedicated October 22, 1901, and the Rev. Father Pesch was the first priest, followed by the Rev. Fr. Humpel in 1903. Land for the church was donated by the Wisconsin Timber and Land Company.

Among the early teachers in Mattoon were Archie Whisnant, John Palmer and Emma C. Benson. The first eighth grade class, consisting of ten pupils, was graduated in 1898. Archie Whisnant was the teacher.

Information furnished by:
Paul Fermanich, Village Clerk,
Mattoon, Wis.

TOWN OF LESSOR . . .

The first settlers coming to the area that is now the Town of Lessor, had to cut their own roads into the land where they claimed a farm. An axe and a grub-hoe were their only tools.

The little Hamlet of Frazer, in the Town of Lessor, was named in honor of George Frazer. He was the first settler to locate in that place, and his daughter, Anna, was the first white child born in the township.

Among the other first settlers were Mike Olson, Chris Larson, Wm. Champion, Wm. Sherbeck and William Cartier.

When they came to the settlement they had to pay 25 cents a pound for salt pork, and nine dollars for a barrel of flour. They did their threshing with a flail. Eight cents was charged for threshing a bushel of oats, and ten cents for a bushel of wheat.

Mr. Frazer was the first Chairman of the Town of Lessor. He also served as Town Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor and Justice of the Peace.

The present Lutheran Church, "Our Savior," was the first church organized in the township.

When other settlers came in 1878, the township was in a primitive condition. The land was heavily timbered, and there was plenty of work to be done.

Some of the early families were engaged in the business of shingle-making, such as the Fisher brothers, Harry and Albert. Their father, Martin Fisher, who was born in Canada, came to the Town of Lessor in 1878.

Information furnished by:
Clark Kvale, Clerk,
Town of Lessor.

TOWN OF HERMAN . . .

Soon after the opening of the Military Road between Oshkosh and Northern Wisconsin in

1854, the following families settled in the area described as Township 27 North, Range 14 East: Biebritz, Brei, Kroll, Vierbicher, Waegli, Raasch, Kreutzer, Eberlein.

The Town of Hartland was organized by an act of the Board of Supervisors of Shawano County on February 25, 1871. According to legend, the town was named after a fraternal organization called "The Sons of Herman," of which the man in charge of the Land Office was a member—since no other name could be agreed upon.

The first town meeting was held in the dwelling house of Charles Kroll on the 4th day of April, 1871, when the following town officers were elected:

Chairman, Charles Schmidt; Supervisors: Ferdinand Flister and Stephan Fobian; Clerk, Frederic Waegli; Treasurer, John Vierbicher; Assessor, Anton Stroinsky; Justice of the Peace: Charles Schmidt; Constable: Frederic Eberlein and Adam Stiffsky.

Due to the dense woods and wide swamps, it was not until March 18, 1879 that the first resident deed was given to property in the township, deeding the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3 to Joseph Hoffman by William and Anna Schmidt.

Information furnished by:
John Cerveny, Clerk,
Town of Herman.

TOWN OF MAPLE GROOVE . . .

The Town of Maple Grove was formed in the year 1870. Today, over eighty-five per cent of the people living in the township are of Polish descent.

William Crofoot was the first Town Chairman. Other officers to first serve the township were Oley Oleson and Hans Lausten, Supervisors; Tom Bradnock, Assessor; Martin Keating, Treasurer; Niel McKinnon, Clerk; O. B. Stevens, Justice; and John Hallam, Constable.

The Laney school was the first school to be built to serve the people of the area. These pioneers sought early ways and means to educate their children. The school was erected in 1876.

In the years 1874 and 1875, settlers began coming into the region, locating along what is now highway 29.

Miles Lutsey, Martin Keating, Ole Knutsen, Nels Nelson, William Crofoot, Ole Olson, Hans Lausten, Tom Bradnock, Niel McKinnon, O. B. Stevens and John Hallam were among the first settlers.

Ole Knutsen built the first grocery store in 1876 to serve the settlement.

The first Polish families that moved into Maple Grove in the fall of 1877 were: Mike Lepak, Frank Lepak, Valentine Zygmanski, and Valentine Peplinski. The first child born of the Polish families was Harry Peplinski.



In 1883 the first church was built at Hofa Park with a seating capacity of 100 persons.

The Kosmicki Brothers built the first grocery store in Hofa Park in 1883. The store also served as the first postoffice.

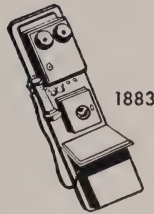
The first school in Hofa Park was erected in 1885 and Miss Cathryn Dillett was the first teacher.

Charles F. Dillett, father of the present County Judge, C. B. Dillett, in the early days of the township, was elected Town Clerk and served for three years. In 1895 Andrew Dillett, uncle of Judge Dillett, was elected Town Clerk and served for two years. Both Andrew and Charles Dillett also held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years.

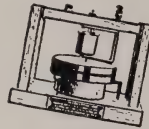
The rolling countryside, with its rich soil and forest land, attracted many to the area now known as the Town of Maple Grove. Today, the children of that hearty generation are farming



Congratulations, Shawano!



1883



1875



1886

on your 100th
Anniversary!

—and Best Wishes for your
Second Century of Progress!



A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, when Shawano was born, communications were still primitive. A letter, a messenger or, perhaps, even an Indian smoke signal, just about covered the range of choice if one wanted to send a message. The telephone wasn't even an idea. But in 1875 Dr. Alexander Graham Bell discovered how to send the voice over wires, and on March 10, 1876, he sent the first complete sentence. The telephone was born.



TODAY, there are 2,450 telephones in Shawano and about 7 out of 10 families here enjoy the protection and convenience of telephone service.

LOOKING AHEAD — it is our whole-hearted desire to contribute our full share toward the prosperity and progress of Shawano, helping to make it an even better, bigger and happier place in which to live and work.



WISCONSIN TELEPHONE COMPANY

Working always to serve Wisconsin better



the land, and, like their ancestors, contributing richly to the growth and prosperity of Shawano County.

Information furnished by:

Felix Rozmiarek, Clerk,
Town of Maple Grove.

TOWN OF MORRIS . . .

The first settlers to homestead land in what today is the Town of Morris, was a French-speak-Swiss named Maurice Deliglise. He and a son, Laurence, took up a homestead on the banks of the middle branch of the Embarrass River. These two men came from Belle Plaine in the eastern part of Shawano County. Here they built a log house near the river, and it was found years later when the settlers arrived in 1877. These early settlers were: Mr. and Mrs. Christian Holm, sons Peter, Charles, Oscar, and a daughter, Anne; Mr. and Mrs. Jurgen Gjermundson and five sons: William, George Christ, Oliver and Martin; and an unmarried man, Thomas Markson. They all came from Manitowoc.

At this time the nearest railroad station was New London, then the terminal of the old Milwaukee, Lake Shore road. It was three years later when the railroad purchased right of way through to the City of Antigo. These early pioneers hired ox teams to haul the most vital necessities as close as the roads permitted to their abodes, and the balance they carried the rest of the way on their backs.

In the summer of 1878, Waldemar Hanson and his wife and son, Waldemar, Hans Hanson and Louis Boldig arrived from Manitowoc. The following year the Carl Salzman family from Town of Seneca, moved in, followed by persons from Omro, Winnebago County. These included John and Delbert Curtis, George Buck, Henry Hull, Chester Rogers, Lester Winslow, George Ross, John Cottrell, and Joseph Neuman and Joseph Jager, who came from Germany.

Originally the Town of Morris was part of a double township called Seneca. In 1881, a meeting was held in the Carl Salzman home, where it was decided to form a separate township, naming it Morris in honor of the first settler, Maurice Deleiglise. Town officers were elected as follows: George Ross, Chairman; Supervisors Christian Holm and John Cottrell; Clerk Henry Hull; Treasurer, Lester Winslow; Assessor, Hans Hanson; Justice of the Peace, Waldemar Hanson.

The first sawmill was built in 1883 on the middle branch of the Embarrass River by an Omro man named John Stearns. In 1885 Charles Berg and Nels Madson put in a dam and erected a mill on the same stream about three miles southeast of the John Stearns mill.

The first white girl born in the Town of Morris was Sophie Holm, daughter of the Christ Holms. Fred Boldig, son of the Louis Boldigs, was the first white boy born in the township.

The East Emmanuel Church was founded in 1881 by Rev. Evan Johnson Homme, who continued as the pastor until his death early in the present century.

In 1910 a pageant was staged by the Morris Farmers Club, showing the progress made in the Town of Morris from 1873 to 1914.

To the early settlers of the township goes a tribute of thanks for their courage, their fortitude, and their fine faith.

Compiled from records and interviews by:
Mrs. Evelyn Hanson and Mrs. Alice Holm.

TOWN OF NAVARINO . . .

Logging attracted the early settlers to the section that was to become the Town of Navarino. The "Wolf" and "Shioc" rivers were natural outlets for the river drivers to float the logs down

stream.

Anders Hoiem operated two camps—one near the banks of the Wolf, the other south of Hilda on Highway 156. Then came A. Vang, who built a sawmill on the banks of the Shioc river in Galesburg.

Many of the first homes were logging camps, or even sand dugouts, until the families could establish themselves. Houses as a rule were made of hewn logs.

The logging roads and town roads with stretches of corduroy were rough and bumpy. Settlers traveled mostly on foot, skis being used in the winter. Oxen were used to draw the sleigh or wagon.

Many lost their way in the dense forest with its stretches of thickets. Many a "Yoo-hoo," a lost call, sounded through the woods and helped bring the lost one back to safety.

Navarino was first known as the Town of Mayville. However, by action of the County Board in 1874, the Town of Mayville was changed to Navarino and a postoffice by that name was established. The postoffice was in what is now the Lester Knutson home. The first postmaster was Truman Hilliker.

A stage coach line operated between Shiocton and Shawano, leaving Shawano at six o'clock in the morning, and returning at night. The stage coach carried mail as well as passengers.

When the Township of Navarino was officially formed in 1876, the first officers elected were Truman Hilliker, chairman; Soern Peterson, supervisor; O. J. Hoiem, clerk.

The first school was built of logs at a cost of \$341.69. The first school meeting was held August 2, 1869. Miss Cronks was the first teacher in the Town of Navarino and she received \$200 for two terms of four months each. Miss Lamberts taught there in 1873-74 and Miss MacWilliams in 1874. She received \$75 for three months of teaching.

Settlers, attracted by timber, worked in the woods in the winter and cleared land in the summer. Indians worked in many of the lumber camps, coming mostly from Keshena. They were good workers and very friendly people. They buried their dead on the river banks and in the spring came for ceremonial rites and dances.

The sawmill and flour mill built by Andreas Vang brought new settlers.

Navarino was a stopping place for travelers. A large barn was built to accommodate the horses. Traveling was slow and difficult. Shawano was the home of the nearest doctor. The settlers used home remedies and one neighbor helped another.

The most dreaded of the wild animals were the bear and the wolf. Deer were very plentiful. Since game laws were unknown, whoever was a "good shot" had plenty of venison. The rivers abounded in fish.

Sam Peterson relates that an unwelcome visitor came to the school one Sunday afternoon. During a church service, which was held in the schoolhouse, the congregation noticed a huge pine snake making its way down the wall near where the pastor stood. When someone called out to warn the pastor, he calmly stepped aside while Peter Christianson, Anders Johnson and Albert Knutson killed the intruder, and the pastor went right on preaching.

There was not much entertainment for the settlers, who were a devout church people. Later, husking bees became popular.

The Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Church of Navarino was organized November 26, 1874, with pastor E. J. Homme presiding at the meeting.

The early settlers were immigrants from Norway and Sweden; the John Holmes family being

the first Norwegian settlers who came to the township in 1867 from Norway. Other early settlers were Nels Knutson, Anders Høien, Ole Anderson, Lars Amundson, Andreas Ness, Peter Larson, Ole Johnson, Peter Christianson.

Galesburg, a small unincorporated village, is located in the Town of Navarino.

Information contributed by:

C. L. Wahlforss, Clerk,
Town of Navarino;

Anniversary booklet of First
Norwegian Lutheran Church, and
Norwegian Evangelical
Lutheran Congregation.

TOWN OF PELLA . . .

The early inhabitants of the Town of Pella met on July 23, 1860, to set off a parcel of land for the creation of a township to be known as Pella.

The first town election was held in the home of Carl Klebesadel and twelve votes were cast for a slate of fourteen official positions to be filled. Officers of the newly formed township were elected as follows: Chairman, Christian Lade; supervisors, William Moldenhauer and William Hehman; clerk Carl Klebesadel; treasurer, Ferdinand Butler; Supt. of Schools, Hamilton Cornell; Justices of the Peace, Carl Klebesadel; William Hehman, William Papendorf; constable, Friedrich Kranz and John Hehman; assessors, Friedrich Schultz and Herman Schwartz; sealer of weights and measures, Friedrich Braun.

The Fairview school was the first school to be opened in the Town of Pella. This took place early in 1850.

The Bethlehem Lutheran church, built in 1858, was the first church to serve the community.

Ten families made up the first congregation, this congregation first being served by the Reverend Beyer.

On December 25, 1857, this congregation conducted its first service in the home of William Moldenhauer, and the first sermon was preached by a layman, Carl Klebesadel. Mr. Klebesadel not only "helped out" as a preacher, but also served as the town's first school teacher.

The early settlers of the Township were: Christian Lade, William Moldenhauer, Herman Schwartz, Friedrich Schultz, Friedrich Braun, William Papendorf, Carl Wolf, Ehrlicke, Moericke, William and John Hehman, Peter Hoppe, Ferdinand Mussak, Ferdinand Butler, Frederick Eberts, Julius Schilling, William Westphal, G. Klitz, John Grimm, A. Shoopke, A. Basin, H. Schwertfeger, Friedrich Kranz, Carl Klebesadel, Ernest Pocket, Friedrich Wichman, John and Gottlieb Mansee, John Genskow, August Rosin, William Reinke, Daniel Zimdars, William Rose now and August Koeppen.

Within the boundaries of the Town of Pella, almost centrally located, is the unincorporated village of Pella. This picturesque little village, on the banks of the Embarrass river, was once known as Smithville. This was due to the fact that William Smith owned a large sawmill there, which gave employment to most of the people living in and around what is now Pella. Smith also owned much of the land surrounding the village. Smithville served as a distributing center for many of the surrounding towns. Later, the community became known as Pella, taking its name from the township.

A major catastrophe nearly occurred in the summer of 1912. Due to many weeks of rain the Embarrass river overflowed and covered most of the village with water. Extensive damage was



This is the crew of the Buss Cheese Factory of Caroline, one of the largest privately owned plants in Wisconsin. From left: E. J. Buss, Otto Dieck, Walter Grunewald, Stanley Buss, Lenhardt Schoen, Frank R. Buss, James Moldenhauer, Norman Erdman, Elmer Piotraschke, William Koch, Mrs. Lloyd Netzel and W. A. Buss. Frank R. Buss has operated the business for four decades.

(Clintonville Tribune-Gazette Photo)



This is how Shawano's Main Street looked in 1889. The photo above was taken from atop the old Sacred Heart Catholic church building as that structure was being erected in 1889. The sizeable building in the right foreground was the old Methodist church. This picture was taken from the south and shows the business section of that day.

done to the sawmill which was located on the banks of the river.

Information furnished by:
Alfred Konkel, Clerk,
Town of Pella.

TOWN OF RED SPRINGS . . .

The Town of Red Springs got its name because of the color of the water. The water has a reddish cast because of the large amounts of iron in it.

Red Springs became known as a town on August 15, 1911, after being part of the Town of Herman for several years. It became separated from the Town of Herman upon application to the state.

The first election officers were Bert Huntington and Sam Miller. The first officers to be elected for the new township were: Charles Koonz, chairman; Sterling Peters, supervisor; John D. Larson, town clerk; William Aderman, treasurer; Jameson Quinney, Justice of the Peace; McMullen Tousey, Justice of the Peace; Samuel Bowman, constable; William Dick, assessor; Jameson Quinney, road superintendent for District Number One; Joseph Howe, Road Superintendent for District Number Two.

The Presbyterian Church was the first church to be organized in the township, and the Rev. Slingland was the first pastor. Then came the Catholic Church, organized by Fr. Blaze with Fr. Engelhardt, a missionary from Keshena, the first priest.

Morgan Siding, in the Town of Red Springs, was a big lumbering town. The town was named after Tom Morgan. (No relation to O. E. Morgan who owned the lumber mill).

O. E. Morgan started the first sawmill in 1906, the same year the first railroad came through the area. This was called the Wisconsin-Northern Railway Company.

For 97 years, the area that now comprises the Townships of Red Springs and Bartelme has been "home" for the Stockbridge Indians.

It is here today that some 500 Stockbridge-Munsee people reside on a federal reservation.

The Stockbridge people, and the few Munsees

(there are two Munsee families on the reservation) went west together as the white man moved into the Indians' native eastern United States. It was a migration not by desire, but of necessity.

It meant a long series of difficult adjustments that were not to take a happy turn until the years of 1935-36, when the U. S. Government purchased the Shawano County lands with the specific intention of creating a reservation.

The Stockbridges, so named by the white man after a town in England, were really a branch of the Mohicans. They dwelt along the banks of the Hudson River in New York State and were sometimes referred to as "River Indians."

The area is known as a resort country for it has many fine lakes and streams. Trout can be caught in Miller Creek, Gardner Creek, and the Red River. The lakes filled with plenty of game fish are: Island Lake, Big Lake, Koonz Lake, Beaulieu Lake, Mission Lake, Malone Lake, Lost Lake, and Mud Lake, to mention a few.

In the first state election held April 26, 1912, there were only 12 votes cast. There are over 400 eligible voters at the present time in the Town of Red Springs.

Early settlers still living are Sam Miller, Chas. Beilke, and Chas. Koonz, the first chairman of the township.

Information contributed by:

Sylvester Paisier, Clerk,
Town of Red Springs;

Frank Meyer, Shawano, Wis.

TOWN OF RICHMOND . . .

The area known today as the Town of Richmond, was first known as the Town of Shawano. The township, the first to be formed in Shawano County after the formation of the Town of Shawano, was platted July 8, 1857 by Abial Richmond.

In May of the year 1854, a school district was organized by John Wiley, Superintendent of Schools for the Town of Shawano. The district included what is now Towns of Richmond and Wescott, and also a part of Towns of Belle Plaine and Waukechon.

The tax roll for the year of 1854 amounted to



In 1910 this picture was taken at the veneer mill at Mattoon. In Shawano county's earlier days, Mattoon was a major lumber and lumbering center and most of the people employed there made their living either directly or indirectly from the timber industry. The mill crew is pictured here with two teams of horses.

\$864.74. The school tax was \$177.53.

It is evident that consolidation of school districts was approved even in the early days of Shawano County. A new school district was formed in 1855, called District Number Two, which included most of what is now the Towns of Belle Plaine and Waukechon.

Early records show that a Town Meeting and election were held on the first day of April, 1856. A total of twenty-two votes was cast.

Charles Wescott was elected town chairman; David Maxfield and Francis Robertson, supervisors; James Grimmer, superintendent of schools; J. Levi Whitehouse, assessor; and Julius A. Murray, sealer of weights and measures.

Among the early settlers were: R. W. Dickerson, James Whitehouse, D. C. Putten, Edward Whiton, Sheldon Olmsted, James Miller, John A. Winans, Judson Hayward, James Ackerman, J. R. Martin, Ambrose Howe, Ogden Brooks, Dr. Warren Bly, Harvey Murray, Darwin Sparks, Guilford W. Murray, John Hewett, Wm. Bridge, Lewis H. Weaver, Abial Richmond, J. Churchill, Myron McCord, C. J. Cheney, George Cown, Egbert Johnson, and Chester Clark.

In October, 1859, Joint School District Three was formed between the northern parts of the Town of Richmond and Shawano. The order was signed by A. M. Andrews, Superintendent of Schools for the Town of Shawano. The school in this new district was later known as the Whitehouse School. Old Timers remember Anna Cole, Mrs. J. Whitehouse, Rhoda Wirth and Hattie Hayter (Mrs. Wm. Cantwell, Sr.), as being among the first teachers.

In 1860, School District Number Four was formed. This embraced the southern parts of Richmond and Shawano and ran west to the Shawano and Marathon County line.

In April, 1860, the voters passed a resolution forbidding hogs to run the common. It was in 1858 that Myron McCord was given the contract to build the first bridges across the mill pond for the sum of \$675.00.

About this time volunteers were being sought to fight in the great Civil War. On March 19, 1864, a special Town Meeting was held for the purpose of raising funds to pay volunteers who enlisted to the credit of the Town of Richmond to help fill the draft quota. Records show that Charles M. Upham and Wm. G. Felker were the first to qualify for the bonus.

In 1865 the area was threatened with a smallpox epidemic which broke out on the Stockbridge reservation. Dr. Charles Barrows presented a sworn statement to the board asking that action be taken to prevent members of the tribe from visiting in the Town of Richmond or any of the surrounding towns until the disease be eradicated.

The board also passed a resolution in 1868 to restrain owners from letting hogs and stud horses run at large and also ordered the construction of a pound. Jerome Buck was appointed poundmaster.

In 1871 the so-called village of Richmond and the Village of Shawano were incorporated and called the Village of Shawano. The balance of the Town of Shawano, lying north of the mill

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pond, was added to the Town of Richmond.

By this time the Town of Richmond became settled by German immigrants. Among the settlers were John Christian, Otto Scherek, Ludwig Sperberg, August Engel, Charles H. Buettner, C. R. Klebesadel, Charles Gerke and Gottlieb Blunk.

The workmen working on town roads in those days received \$1.50 a day or less, and the foreman received \$2.25 a day. An ox team earned \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day.

The first church was built in the Town of Richmond in 1883 and was known as the St. James Lutheran Church. The congregation was founded by Rev. Dicke, a missionary.

In 1895 the town voted to bond itself for \$5,000.00 to construct three iron bridges; one across the millpond north of the city of Shawano, one across the Wolf River, known as the Whitehouse bridge; and one west of the city, later known as the Picnic Street bridge. Twenty-five thousand feet of logs were used in constructing the western approach of the Picnic Street bridge. Saw logs were used for building the approaches for the other bridges. They were then covered with sawdust to form the road bed.

In the year 1901 the Town of Wescott was organized and consisted of that part of the Town of Richmond lying east of the Wolf River. The Town of Richmond has since been described as that part of Township 27, Range 15 East, lying west of the Wolf River.

Information furnished by:
Charles A. Teetzen, Clerk,
Town of Richmond.

VILLAGE OF GRESHAM . . .

The Village of Gresham was so named in honor of T. R. Gresham, who was Postmaster General

in President Arthur's cabinet when the first postoffice was established in the village in 1885.

The opening of the military road between Oshkosh and northern Wisconsin caused a number of families to settle in Section 3, Township 27 North, Range 14 East, which now comprises the Village of Gresham; but, due to the dense forest, wide swamps, and difficulties of transportation, deeds to the property were not issued until later.

In 1879 Joseph Hoffman received the first resident deed from William and Anna Schmidt on March 18th, to the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3.

In 1881: Joseph Hoffman, Jr., received a deed to the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3 on March 26, from Russell McLeod.

In 1882: Frederick Ebert received a deed from Joseph Stringham on March 15, to the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3; and Joseph Hoffman received a deed on March 2, 1882, from Joseph Stringham to the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3.

In 1882: Bishop Krautbauer was given a deed to a parcel of land 20x24 rods in the northwest corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3, by Joseph Hoffman, on December 26, and Joseph Fischer was deeded the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3 on September 18, 1882, by Frederick Ebert.

In 1883: George Neumeier and Joseph Mader received a deed from Joseph Hoffman to the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3.

In 1884: August G. Schmidt opened the first store in Gresham. Walter Schmidt, son of August G. Schmidt, was born in 1884 and was the first white child born in the settlement. Joseph Fischer opened the first saloon; and the first schoolhouse was built, and opened in the fall of 1884, with Miss Edith Childs as the first teacher.

There is no record of when District No. 4



This is an 1886 photo taken at Smoky Falls on the Wolf river. Logging men, with their canthooks, posed for this photo during a noon hour respite. In the days of Shawano county's colorful past, the Wolf river was used to move millions of feet of lumber each year.

bought, or received a deed to, the 400x400 ft. parcel of land in the northwest corner of the NW¼ of the SE¼, on which the original log building was erected. The log building gave way to a one-room frame building, which was later rebuilt into a two-room frame building, and was finally sold to the Zion Lutheran congregation. The new school was erected on the present sit.

In 1885 the first postoffice was established in the August G. Schmidt store, with August G. Schmidt as the first postmaster. The mail was carried to and from Shawano by stage, twice a week. The stage was operated by Joseph Hoffman. It was with the establishment of the post-office that the settlement became known as "Gresham."

George J. Huhn constructed a dam across the river in 1885 and built a grist mill. Claudius Scherer received a deed to the SW¼ from Joseph Hoffman, Jr., on August 17, 1885.

Claude Scherr and Henry Liethen opened the second general merchandise store on the east side of Main street in 1885, and in the same year Joseph Mader opened a furniture and cabinet making shop.

In 1887: Albert Bartelt, Herman Bartelt and Frank Bartelt were deeded the NW¼ of Section 3 by Joseph Stringham on May 5, 1887. According to information received from G. L. Herzfeld (whose people arrived in 1883), Edward Mader (whose people arrived in 1884), and Peter Scherer (whose people arrived in 1885), the Bartelt families were here when they arrived, and gave them shelter until they got settled; so the Bartelts apparently were among the earliest settlers in Gresham, but did not obtain a deed to their property until some years later.

In 1889: the first Catholic Church was built under the direction of Father Blasius, a Francis-

can Missionary, and named in honor of St. Francis Solanis. Previous to that time Mass had been said in the homes of the faithful at both Gresham and Leopold.

In 1890: Mr. Siebert built the first blacksmith shop, and Henry Hoffman built the first hotel and boarding house.

In 1895: George Herman built the second blacksmith shop in Gresham. The Catholic Parochial School was built and opened in 1895 with John Venus as its first teacher. He was followed by John Traeger and W. F. Ragan. The school burned down in 1901 and was never rebuilt.

In 1899: the first sawmill in Gresham was opened by Richards Brothers, who moved their mill from south of the big hill to the north side of the river.

Dr. W. J. Ragan was the first doctor of medicine.

In 1901: the first telephone system with the outside world was installed by Marion & Northern Telephone Company, the businessmen of Gresham having contributed a bonus of \$250.

In 1902: Adam Katzenmeyer opened the first resident Barber Shop.

In 1905: the first Lutheran Church was built under the direction of Rev. F. H. Kretzmer (a missionary at Red Springs), who served the congregation until 1909 and then became affiliated with Stony Hill. He was replaced by Reverend Fieiss.

In 1906: the first Wisconsin & Northern Railway train was run between Gresham and Shawano.

In 1907: Wm. Werth opened the first cheese factory. It was operated by Fred Zaugg.

Also in 1907 Joe Neumeier published the Gresham Spirit, continuing for six years when it was discontinued.



This is a photo of the first school in the village of Wittenberg. The student body is shown here posed in front of the school.

In 1908: Schutz and Ihde opened the first drug store, and the State Bank of Gresham was organized.

The Village of Gresham was incorporated as a municipal entity on November 9, 1908, by a vote of 38 for and 3 against. The population of Section 3 of Township 27 North, Range 14 East (comprising the Village of Gresham) was 330 at the time of the incorporation, and is now (April, 1953) 426.

The first officers were: August G. Schmidt, president; Andrew Mader, Herman C. Hohn, Henry Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, Max Hoffman, Richard Hoffman and N. L. Berdoll comprised the Village Board, and L. G. Laubenstein was Clerk. The foregoing were also the incorporators of the village.

In 1909: Dr. E. E. Murdock was the first resident dentist.

The first devastating fire in Gresham occurred on November 9, 1909.

In 1910: the first Catholic parsonage was built. Reverend Father Bufahl was the first resident pastor. The congregation had been served from Shawano up to that time.

Also in 1910 Adolph Henke opened a photograph gallery; and Richard Brothers converted their water power and grist mill into a hydro-electric plant, and Gresham had its first electric lights.

In 1912: the present Catholic Church was built under the patronage of St. Francis Solanus.

The second largest fire in Gresham, on the west end of North Main Street occurred in 1912, and the Gresham Haywires became Shawano County's first champion baseball team.

In 1915: the first rural free delivery route was established.

In 1917 the hydro-electric plant was purchased

from Richard Brothers by Village Ordinance, and Gresham operated its own Municipal Light and Power Plant.

In 1923 the first Presbyterian Church was built under the direction of Reverend J. Adair McGreaham (a missionary at Red Springs). Up to that period, services had been held in the Bank annex. Reverend Hillegas and Reverend Westphal followed Reverend McGreaham. Rev. Garth Gee of Shawano then took over the abandoned Mission and both Gresham and Red Springs became affiliated with Shawano.

In 1925: Gresham had its first segregated postoffice. The postoffice was first located in the August Schmidt store until 1910. Then R. E. Kopelke operated it in connection with a tobacco counter until 1913, when J. E. Neumeier operated the postoffice in connection with a small store.

In 1932: the present Zion Luthran Church was built.

In 1947 the True Manufacturing Company, makers of Women's Apparel, opened for business.

In 1949 the Belle City Glove Company, manufacturers of plastic gloves and mittens, opened for business.

Information received from:

John M. Kroll, Clerk,
Village of Gresham,
who based his information on
deeds and abstracts, and the
memories of Peter Scherer,
G. L. Herzfeld and Dr. E. E. Murdock.

TOWN OF SENECA . . .

The first annual meeting held in the Town of Seneca took place on April 18, 1871, at the home of Julius Armstrong.

At that time Wm. Nordwig was elected Town Chairman; August Maas and Carl Voelz super-



Kleemann's Meat Market on Main Street in the City of Shawano, Wisconsin, was founded in 1896 by Gustav and Olga Kleemann who are the parents of the present owner, Albert Kleemann. It is one of the oldest business establishments still in business on Main Street.

visors; Frederick Maas, clerk; and Carl Steinberg, treasurer.

In the summer of 1871 the new town board met to lay out a highway, having previously voted to tax the residents in order to raise \$500 for the highway and damages. The highway began at what today is known as Happy Corner on highway 29. Damage allowed to each land owner was \$2.50.

On September 18, 1871, a public school was organized.

The Lutheran Church was the first church to be built and the Rev. Emil Stubenvoll, Sr., served the congregation for well over 50 years.

Among some of the early settlers to locate in the Town of Seneca were: L. Locke, A. Clixby, Michal Flauger, Joseph Guttman, Wm. Nordwig, Fred Maas, Henry Watter, Gottlieb Salzman, Wm. Schenk, Carl Voelz, Herman Kleman, Ferd. Kroening, Fred Bartz, Fred Giessel, Wm. B. Felts, Carl Steinberg, F. Zimdars, August Zimdars, Julius Armstrong, John Paizer, Joe Paiseer, Chas. Bucholz, John Long, Frank Stefl, August Fehrman, John Collier and Gottlieb Giessel.

Information furnished by

Wm. H. Felts, Clerk

Town of Seneca.

TILLEDADA . . .

Like other parts of Wisconsin, the early history of the Town of Seneca, which includes Tilleda, is connected with a river, the North Branch of the Embarrass. The oldest cities, such as Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, Appleton, Kaukauna, DePere, Chippewa Falls, Marinette, Shawano and New London, were all early settlements on the main water routes.

At first Indians alone traveled these rivers, then came missionaries and explorers over 300 years ago in 1630, then the fur traders. About 150 years ago, around 1800, the land speculators started coming in to buy up the timber, build dams, sawmills, and float logs down those same rivers. As the timber line was pushed back on each side of the big streams, the timber dealers started up the branches of the rivers because it was easier to take timber nearest the water.

Almost 100 years ago, in 1850, a logging camp was started near Embarrass by the Matteson Brothers. (In those days the big land dealers bought property in sections). From this time on, logging started up the Embarrass river with a dam and mill at Pella which was built by Wm. Smith. Pella was first called Smithville. Later the Grosskopf family took over. Friedrich Maas (old Fritz) stopped at Smithville when he came to this country from Germany about 1868 and stayed overnight with the Westphal family. Old Fritz was the father of F. C. Maas, August G. Maas, Richard and Henry Maas, and Mrs. Schumacher.

Going up the river there were other famous places in the early history, like Ramensville, Nigger Falls, Leopold Falls, where Captain N. H. Edwards started a mill; Dead Bend, Rolling Dam, Pufahl's Falls, Cedar Shoot, Seneca Falls, and finally the Tilleda Dam.

Actually the history of Tilleda starts with the history of the Town of Seneca, because the first settlers came there before the river was used for log driving as far up as Tilleda.

Some of the abstracts show land transfers as early as 1860, but these are thought to have been land speculators who never saw the land they bought and sold. They usually dealt with sections or blocks of forties.

As far as it is known, old Fritz Maas was the first permanent settler. August G. Maas states that he was four years old when his father came to this country which would be about 1866 or

1868. Old Fritz walked up from Pella and slept in a hollow basswood log the first night because he got too far from Pella to get back the same night. The next day he started building a brush lean-to, after he decided on his location.

The old Homestead Laws required a settler to register his claim at some land office and live on the land for five years before he could get a title or land grant from the U. S. Government. That is why in the minutes of the first Town Board meeting, held April, 1871, the people called themselves "free holders," for none of them had a title at that time.

Other settlers came soon after. Men like Wilhelm Nordwig, Carl Voelz and August Maas who were the first elected supervisors; and Ferdinand Kroening who was the first Path Master (road boss). Carl Steinberg was the first Town Treasurer and August Zimdars the first assessor. Other settlers were Henry Watters, Wilhelm Schenk, Julius Armstrong, Fred Nienke, William Gutt, August Balke and Joseph Guttman.

The first town meeting was held in April, 1871 at the home of Julius Armstrong. Twelve votes were cast. It is amusing to note that twelve votes were cast for each office and everybody got twelve votes, so they had no trouble at all deciding who should be elected. At that meeting they decided to raise \$500 by taxes to build roads and bridges in the township. By June they had laid out and approved a highway and by August had paid out \$550 for road expenses. In September they organized a School District No. 1 and in November approved another \$700 for additional road work.

The first school was probably built during the summer of 1871.

The election in 1872 showed some new names such as: August Kunsack, William Kohlbuck, Frederick Schenk, Carl Schenk and Carl Balke. In 1873 the names of August Puphal, Gottfried Giessel, Hiram Locke, Anton Brunner, Gottlieb Salzman, Fred Giessel, Ellis Deliglise, Michael Flager, Friedrich Bratz, Charles Steinberg, A. Clixby and Herman Kleman, appeared on the records.

Jesse Armstrong owned all of the land around Tilleda, but the first settler in what is now Tilleda was probably Bingham in 1870, who built a cabin near the W. F. Voelz farm. The first real farmer was John Long, who homesteaded the Voelz place. The Town Board minutes refer to a road built to the John Long place running from Henry Watters west across a creek. It was called the John Long road.

It was not until 1884 that Tilleda began to take shape. In that year John Sieber, assisted by William Dumke, Sr., built the first sawmill. Log driving was the main business at that time. Later, F. H. Dumke from the Town of Grant, went into partnership with John Sieber. Then George Sieber came up from Leopolis to be Tilleda's first blacksmith. Then, Anton Kronser started a tavern with an outdoor dance platform. William F. Dumke started a store because the logging was in "full bloom" and there was a great need for such an enterprise. Later Mr. Dumke built a hardware store across the road, and in 1894 he was appointed postmaster at Tilleda.

The first big log drive took place about 1883, and the first log buyer was Charles Worden, then Lee St. Clair, then the Hatton Lumber Company, and then Grosskopfs. The last big drive took place about 1914, two years after the big flood that washed out the mill, dams and bridges, not only in Tilleda, but all the way down the North Branch in Leopolis, Pella, and Embarrass.

The drives were usually handled by about 35 men and these men were called river hogs. Dex-

ter was one of the early foremen and later Joe Boehm. Logs were often driven all the way down to New London. Joe Boehm recalls the incident when one of the river hogs was drowned at Seneca Falls and he was buried right next to the river.

Information furnished by:
Willard Trinko, Chairman,
Town of Seneca.

TOWN OF WASHINGTON . . . and the VILLAGE OF CECIL . . .

The first resident of the township, now known as "Washington," was Samuel Meyer. The tall timber and agricultural possibilities also brought other pioneers, namely:

Julius Koeppen, Carl Bublitz, Fred Tolzman, Fred Krueger, Carl Bocher, Julius Froelich, Carl Buelow, Wm. Gruetzmacher, Fred Gaedkes.

The township of Washington was legally formed in April of 1870, when the following Town Officers were elected:

Chairman, Samuel Meyer; Supervisor, Christian Koeppen; Supervisor, John Marohl; Clerk, Adolph Meyer; Treasurer, August Kregel; Assessor, August Kregel; Constable, August Gipp; Superintendent of Highways, Carl Toll.

The logs used to be hauled on the ice over Mud Lake to Shawano Lake and then floated to the Wolf River by way of the pond, and down the Wolf to Oshkosh. However, after several spans of valuable horses broke through the ice on Mud Lake, a channel was built through Mud Lake, and a dam built in the creek, so the logs could be floated all the way to Oshkosh.

The first farmers to build their homes at the head of the Lake (now Cecil) were John Freeborn, Sr., John Warrington and Samuel Meyer.

Those who came later were the Lemkes, the Rueckerts, the Treptows, the Gieses and the Nabers.

The first sawmill was constructed by John Parent in back of his home (which he also constructed) which is now known as the Goers residence. The mill was later bought by John Freeman.

In 1883 the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway extended its line from Clintonville to Oconto. (This branch was later purchased by

the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company). While the road was being built, John Freeborn Jr., boarded the railroad men in his log cabin. When the railroad was finished in 1884, the new settlement at the head of the Lake was named "Cecil" after a railroad man by name of Cecil Leavitt. The original depot stood on posts over a water hole where Scheiller's warehouse now stands. It was later moved to its present location. Charles Weiland was the first station agent and George Gates the first section foreman.

In the same year (1883), John Freeborn, Sr. also platted that part of Cecil which lies between the present Main Street and the lake, incorporating three streets in the plat, namely: the street that is now known as Main Street was named Warrington Street in the Plat; the street leading to the lake was called Freeborn Street; and the one from the depot, Meyer Street. Thus Mr. Freeborn tried to commemorate Cecil's first residents.

During this period John Freeborn, Jr. built the Lake View House, and Herman Bocher built the Washington Hotel. Both men felt that Cecil would become famous as a summer resort.

Thomas Murray, a tavern-keeper, was the first postmaster. He built the residence now occupied by the Reinheimers.

Phil Bender was the wagon-maker, and his wife will always be remembered as the Good Samaritan of Cecil.

Claus Mahl was the shoemaker, and John Kaempf the blacksmith. F. W. Lehman was in the hardware business. He later sold to Bocher.

The W. C. Zachow Company ran a grain elevator, a sawmill and a livestock shipping business. The company consisted of Jacob Zachow, Paul Meyer, Frank Isstas, and W. C. Zachow.

John and William Freeborn operated a livery barn. Bill Lemke operated a grist mill for a time, but he and his father, John Lemke, were known as the town carpenters.

Gus Samp was the harness-maker, and was commonly known as the "Singing Harness-maker." His deep bass voice and genial manner were a contribution to any social event.

The first school was opened in Cecil in 1886 (the building later became known as Mrs. Struck's house). Mary Naber (Zachow) was



THE HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD

Let me live in a house by the Side of the Road — Where the race of men go by —
The men who are good, the men who are bad — As good or as bad as I. I would not
sit in the scorner's seat, nor hurl the cynic's ban — Let me live in a house by the
Side of the Road and be a friend to man.

WE SPECIALIZE IN SERVING OUR FAMOUS ITALIAN SPAGHETTI
CHICKEN — SEA FOOD — CHARCOAL BROILED FOODS

the first teacher. Two of her pupils were Frank Rueckert and William Littman. Later on, Cecil operated the first graded school in Shawano County.

The year of 1890 saw the great ice harvest in Cecil, when the Wisconsin Ice & Coal Co., and the Armstrong Brothers of Indianapolis built large ice houses in Cecil and shipped carloads of ice to other points.

In 1890, Cecil also had its first epidemic of LaGrippe, and it was due mostly to the ministrations of Dr. Joseph Kern that the disease did not prove fatal.

Other people to become prominent in Cecil at about this time were John Kuehl, Chris Kammerman, August Peterman and Joseph Grab.

The people in the surrounding area were building prosperous farms out of the areas they had logged, and were going heavily into the dairy business. Anno Von Heimburg operated the first successful creamery.

In 1893 E. W. Buche started a brewery in Cecil. The enterprise was short-lived, and Mr. Buche became affiliated with the E. T. Radandt Brewing Company of Shawano.

In 1898 St. Martin's Catholic Church was built in Cecil and a few years later the Hope Lutheran Church was constructed.

In 1885 Cecil was incorporated as a village, and the following were the first village officers:

President, A. Von Heimburg; Trustees, Joseph Grab, W. J. Fagan, Jacob G. Mayer, Wm. Freeborn Chris Hinkle, and J. H. Kuehl; Clerk, P. H. Meyer; Treasurer, H. Bocher; Supervisor, Frank Isstas; Marshall, Conrad Aderholt.

In 1906 the Cecil State Bank was organized, and the following officers were elected:

President, H. Bocher; Vice President, W. C. Zachow; Cashier, John Kuehl.

In 1915 Julius Rollman became cashier and served the bank in various capacities until his retirement in 1945.

From material provided by:

Margaret Rollman from notes left by her mother, Mary Naber Zachow
(wife of W. C. Zachow)

and

Other material by:

Ruben Littman, Clerk,
Town of Washington.

TOWN OF WAUKECHON . . .

In the very old records of Shawano County, the name "Town of Waukechon" appears as early as April 6, 1858, at which time it was ordered and determined by the then existing County Board of Supervisors that the lands comprising this township be set off in a town by itself.

Among the early settlers are found such names as John Kugel, Henry and George Nemitz,

Archie, James and Parlan Semple, W. D. Peterson, Wm. Allender, D. Webster, Henry Caughill, L. D. Conklin, Alf. Hammond, Martin Mathison, Wencel Urban, Sr., Wencel Tomashek, Peter Herbeck, Jacob Pleshk, Matt Vomastic, George Pettingill and Wm. C. Mackay.

At the first town meeting held at the home of James Semple, the following officers were elected: James Sempl, Chairman; W. D. Peterson and Wm. Allender, Supervisors; Parlan Semple, Clerk.

The first school (Semple School) was opened in 1873, with Miss Josephine Maurer as the first school teacher.

The Jerusalem Evangelical Lutheran Church was built in the year 1873, with Rev. E. J. Homme as its first pastor.

The first Catholic Church was built in 1876 with Father Blaze of Keshena as the Pastor.

The beautiful Wolf River, with an abundance of sturgeon, runs north and south through the western part of the township.

Lunds Corners is a small unincorporated community, located in the southern part of the township.

The Town of Waukechon is located just south of the City of Shawano, and many of its inhabitants are of Bohemian descent.

Information furnished by

Frank Kugel, Clerk

Town of Waukechon.

TOWN OF WESCOTT . . .

Much of the area around Shawano Lake, in the Town of Wescott, was once an Indian Camping Ground.

The Indians had a corral for their ponies on the land where the Lite Resort is located, and once an Indian Camping Ground was located on the Shawano Lake Hotel property. Here the Indians gathered every fall for the wild rice harvest. It is also known that the Wallrich Addition to the River Heights section was formerly a large Indian village.

The Town of Wescott, which was formed in 1901, was at one time part of the Town of Richmond.

The first town meeting and judicial election was held April 2, 1901. Then John Winans was elected chairman; Albert Utke and Charles Howe, supervisors; Robert Connacher, assessor; and G. A. Wurl, clerk, for the new township.

It is interesting to note that on April 29, 1901, a motion was made to levy a tax of five mills for road purposes and that the mill rate for the town today is also five mills.

The first school built in the Town of Wescott was the McGee school and stood where the Ainsworth school is now located. The building is now the private garage of "Dud" Anderson.



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IHLENFELD'S SUPPER CLUB

ON ROUTE 47 & 55
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"Al" and "Sadie" Ihlenfeld
Props.



IN-DOOR THEATRE

SHAWANO

OUT-DOOR THEATRE

We hereby wish to express our appreciation to the people of Shawano and Shawano County for their support during the past 21 years.

We are now able to present to you the finest entertainment in our
In-Door Theatre and our new Out-door Theatre.

IN-DOOR THEATRE
NORTH MAIN

OUT-DOOR THEATRE
SOUTH LIMITS
HIGHWAYS 22 & 187

in Winneconne in 1849 and laid out the first village plat of Winneconne. In 1881 he moved to Shawano Lake. He was called the "Deacon" by everyone and was a kindly man. He was married to Mary Frances Young, a talented girl and to them were born five children. One boy died in infancy. William G. Gumaer was a pioneer in the State of Washington; Howard B. Gumaer lived in Idaho, and a daughter Ida Gumaer Dodge. The youngest son, Richard B. Gumaer, lived on the Gumaer homestead until his death in 1915. Richard B. Gumaer drove stage coach from Shawano to Langlade over the military road, through a vast, unbroken forest of pine timber. He was a lumberman and cruiser. His family resides on the old homestead today.

Elisha Walker lived in a log house near the pines on the Milsap property. He built barns. He would hew the timbers used in building barns. The barns on the Wescott farm were built by him.

Charles Howe was a farmer who had a resort in back of the Wm. Krueger farm on the North Shore. This was a place frequented by many and was known for its friendliness.

Charles Upham was the owner of all the marsh land which he obtained from the Wescotts for a \$400 debt.

"Pinfish" Miller was the original settler on the North Shore of Shawano Lake. He had a year around job as caretaker for the Milwaukee Clubhouse. One winter when he didn't show up, Richard B. Gumaer, Sr., went to call on him and found that he had frozen to death.

William Gilles and his wife lived up in the

sand at the mouth of Loon Lake Creek.

Colonel Wood owned a large part of the Town of Wescott; he lived at the Jennings House and spent his summers at the lake.

Henry Ainsworth owned the farm across from the power dam at what was known as "Alcohol Creek," because here the Indians used to water out their whiskey. Henry Ainsworth was the father of Bess Ainsworth.

Gust Wurl was one of the old settlers who lived where Ella Meyer's Bar is located today.

The Germans came in 1845 and on. Some of the German families were the Schafbergers, the Steinbergs (the two Steinberg daughters live on the old homestead on the Lake road), the Strausses, the Schultzs, and the Schields.

Silas Pendleton was half colored and made money in the lumbering business. He owned the farm where the Herb Robbins family now lives.

"Rance" Norton was brought from New York State by the Wescotts. His name was Van Ransseler and he was a descendant of the Dutch. Dewey and Jim Norton are his relatives.

The Montours came from New York State. Charles "Chud" was brought up by the Wescotts. He is dead but his widow lives with a son, John, in the Town of Wescott.

William Ross lived on the east side of the road. He had a large family; some of the children were Jess, Ally, Fred, Eunice and Florence.

Jim Magee lived on the corner where Dud Anderson now has his filling station.

August Anderson owned the farm where Bernie Christofer now lives. Mrs. Anderson was related to the Magees, Blacks and Gibbs.



Taken when there were still ducks on Shawano Lake. The scene is at Frank Schweers' cottage on North Beach. Franklin Schweers is shown back of the ducks, his father, Frank Schweers to the right, and Carl Schlichting sitting on the ground.

Charles Brooks' father owned a piece of property where Giese now has his furniture store. The old gentleman was a blacksmith on the reservation and this is where Charles learned to speak the Menominee language.

Myron Robbins lived across the road from the Wescott farm, and Melvin Robbins lived on the military road.

Albert Utke, one of the early German families, lived at the Whitehouse bridge and this property is still owned by the Utke family.

Levi Whitehouse was one of the early settlers living near the bridge.

Frank Panzer was the first milkman on North Beach.

TOWN OF WITTENBERG . . .

The Town of Wittenberg was organized in the early part of 1881 and at that time comprised the present townships of Wittenberg and Birnamwood, and the villages therein.

The first town meeting was held April 23, 1881, when the following officers were elected: Chairman, J. R. Cowles; Supervisors, J. F. Franklin and Richard Oney (due to absence the town appointed Herman Meisner on Nov. 3, 1881); Clerk, R. E. McConley (upon his resignation Wm. Wieland was appointed May 14, 1881); Assessor, J. S. Klovdahl; Treasurer, W. J. Hagen; Constable, J. G. Brunner; Justice of the Peace, Herman Meisner (appointed June 6, 1881).

At the same meeting, the following school districts were laid out: School District No. 1—the Whitcomb School; No. 2—the Forest View School; No. 3—Village of Wittenberg; No. 4—the Riverview School; (These districts in present Town of Wittenberg); and Nos. 5, 6, and 7, now in the Town of Birnamwood.

The first church was Immanuel's Church, built

in 1881, and now known as the First Lutheran Church. Rev. E. J. Homme served as its pastor for the first twenty years and gave the town its name of "Wittenberg."

In 1889 Birnamwood became a separate township.

The following are the names of the early settlers in the Town of Wittenberg:

G. Arnold, O. Aannonson, C. W. Beardsley, J. G. Brunner, Joseph Boreen, J. Rice, R. E. McConley, P. Dahl, Ed Day, H. Erickson, J. F. Franklin, H. G. Folkman, P. O. Fagemyr, H. F. Gralapp, Nels Gilbert, John A. Gunderson, Anton Gunderson, John Grimstad, W. J. Hagen, O. N. Hagen, B. Jewson, John S. Klovdahl, J. Lyons, C. Long, H. Meisner, W. Miller, A. J. Meyer, F. Maas, Ole Madson, Wm. Nehis, Ole Nelson, John Olson, C. A. Porter, O. W. Peace, H. Rew, W. Stevens, H. A. Sprague, Wm. Wieland, Thomas Westgord, O. R. Wilson, Erick Anderson, J. W. Bishop, G. Bowker, Baumgartner, J. R. Cowles, Raymond Curtis, S. Carlson, A. K. Dahl, S. Danielson, W. H. Fuller, S. Falstad, A. B. Ferguson, Fleming, H. M. Gunderson, Andrew Gunderson, Jacob Gunderson, Andrew Grimstad, A. Guhr, A. A. Heistad, H. Helgeson, Frank Johnson, Wm. Kessell, H. Lawrence, Warren Long, G. W. Madson, C. Miller, C. K. Mathieson, J. A. Miller, Edw. Nelson, Wm. Nueske, Richard Oney, D. Odegord, F. E. Porter, Ridant, B. Roper, D. S. Stewart, D. Williams, C. B. Walsh, H. Westgord, O. P. Westlund.

Brushing, clearing and building bees were often held when the neighbors got together to help someone get something done quickly and usually wound up with some amusement.

Information furnished by:

B. T. Gunderson, Clerk,
Town of Wittenberg.

THE HUB CLOTHIERS

Visit Our New Location

We Feature . . .

- CURLEE CLOTHES
- VAN HEUSEN SHIRTS
- HICKOK BELTS
- RESISTOL & CHAMP HATS
- PURITAN SPORTSWEAR
- WEMBLY TIES

Corner Main & Division

Shawano, Wisconsin

VILLAGE OF WITTENBERG . . .

The history of the village of Wittenberg does not begin with the arrival of a settler who built a home for his family, but with the arrival of one man who built an institution that was a Home for the Homeless.

In the late 1870's the Norwegian Lutheran Synod seriously considered the establishment of an Orphans' Home and a Home for the Aged, because no institution of this type existed among the Norwegian Lutherans of America.

The Reverend Even Johnson Homme expressed a willingness to take the lead in this great undertaking, and set out to find a location for the project. He left Winchester, Wisconsin, and traveled by train until New London, where the railroad terminated. He and his traveling companion, John Dahlstrom, then followed a rough, northerly trail on horseback until they reached the homes of some Norwegian settlers near Tigerton. The territory north of Tigerton was a trackless wilderness; so they left their horses with the settlers and proceeded north on foot to find a suitable place for a children's home. They found it where the village of Wittenberg is now located.

Reverend Homme returned to Winchester to lay his plans before the Synod. However, the Synod at Wiota refused to sponsor a project of the size he suggested in a complete wilderness. Reverend Homme continued urging his plan, and the Synod finally agreed to permit him to go ahead with the undertaking at his own risk and with his own financing. He started the project with several thousand dollars that his wife had inherited, and his genius and business ability enabled him to secure financing for the rest.

He set up a sawmill to produce the lumber for the buildings, and within nine months after his arrival the buildings were in process, and were completed by 1880. They consisted of A Home for the Aged, A Children's Home, An Indian School, A Normal School, A Printing Press.

It was the printing press, and the paper he edited under the name of "For Gammel og Ung" ("For Old and Young") that was chiefly responsible for the help he received in the financing of his project.

And that was the beginning of the village of Wittenberg, because all of this activity attracted a number of people to the location.

P. C. Schlytter was one of the first settlers in Wittenberg. He was a carpenter and assisted in the building of the Homme Homes for Children and the Aged. He was the first village President, and later engaged in the insurance business with his son, Selmer. The agency is now handled by his grandson, Kenneth Schlytter.

Jonas Swenholt built the first privately owned building on the present site of Wittenberg, in 1880. The building was used as a store. Ingeborg Swenholt, Jonas Swenholt's daughter, was the wife or Rev. Homme.

In 1880 the railroad company constructed a log cabin for the use of its employees. This building was just south of the present site of the railroad station. When the company decided to build a station, they called it "Carbenero"; and it was upon the Reverend Homme's recommendation and urging that the name was changed to "Wittenberg."

George Brunner arrived in April of 1881, and constructed a building that served as a rooming and boarding house, under the name of "The Wittenberg House." His son, Alex, born August 19, 1881, was the first white child born in the area.

Louis Glaubitz of Milwaukee also came to Wittenberg in 1881, and purchased considerable timber and land in the surrounding territory. He organized the Shawano Lumber Company which

later became one of the largest timber companies in the area.

Herman Meisner arrived in April, 1883, and erected a small general store—one of the first in the community, which also served as a trading post for the Indians.

Wittenberg was incorporated as a village in 1883, with P. C. Schlytter as its first president.

J. D. Aggen came to Wittenberg from New Holstein in 1884, and built a flour mill.

Rudolph Puchner built the first hardware store.

Heins Brothers operated a general store.

In 1885 the firm of Holmes & Smith, of Chicago built a sawmill and operated extensively for ten years.

Dr. Edgar Puchner built and operated the first drug store, in 1887.

Dr. Louis Rothman was the first practicing physician. He married Lottie Lake of Oshkosh in 1892. Miss Lake was the first school teacher in Wittenberg.

Other early settlers were: Henry Schultz, who built and operated a hotel; Nels Gilbert, who also managed a hotel; William Miller, C. K. Matteson, and William Carnahan.

In 1889 a three-story factory building was erected to manufacture desks and folding beds. It did not prove successful and was converted into a veneer plant under the management of Thomas Daskum of Antigo. The plant was completely destroyed by fire in 1898.

In 1893 the Citizens State Bank was erected by R. W. Roberts of Milwaukee, with William Kloeckner as its first cashier.

The first High School building was erected in 1897. P. F. Dolan was its first principal, and to him goes most of the credit for this first school of higher education in Wittenberg.

The Class of 1899 was the first class graduated from the High School, and consisted of five boys: Alexander C. Brunner, Chicago, Illinois; Charles E. Day, Baton Rouge, Iowa; Walter E. Puchner, San Francisco, California; Henry R. Schlytter, Woods Hospital, Woods Wisconsin; and J. Will Gates, Wittenberg, Wisconsin.

Originally the first High School class also had two girls, namely, Selma Solomon, who died in her senior year; and Ella Meisner (now Mrs. Charles McDonald of Milwaukee), who left school in the fall of her senior year to take up special work. Henry Schlytter lived in Montana for over 20 years but is now at Woods Hospital. He was in the first World War.

In the late 1890's Wittenberg had three Children's homes, namely: The Norwegian Lutheran Orphans Home, The German Lutheran Orphans Home, and The Indian Mission. Approximately 375 children were provided with comfortable homes and splendid schooling at these institutions.

Information received from:

J. Will Gates, and

Ruth Englund, Wittenberg Wisconsin.

(Ruth Englund is a granddaughter of Reverend Even Johnson Homme.)



A 1913 Ford, driven by K. H. Burke of Wittenberg—taken in a parade at Wittenberg.

BUSINESS and INDUSTRY

SHAWANO PAPER MILLS . . .

Shawano Paper Mills traces its history back to 1894 when the Wolf River Paper and Fiber Company was organized by the following men: K. M. Phillips, W. C. Zachow, J. J. Wirtz and F. D. Naber.

In 1908 the original mill burned down and was rebuilt at its present location. Mr. C. F. Naber became Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager in 1929 and was elected President of Wolf River Paper and Fiber Company in 1940.

In February 1950 Little Rapids Pulp Company leased the entire property and under the name of Shawano Paper Mills began a program of modernization in order to manufacture a completely new line of papers. At the same time adequate steps were taken to advertise and promote the sale of these new papers on a competitive, national scale. Today Shawano Paper Mill products are reaching an ever-expanding market on a coast to coast basis and the name "SHAW-ANO" is clearly identified with quality in all markets throughout the nation.

The company manufactures a line of diversified packaging papers, printing papers and office-form papers which are sold by distributors located in the country's major cities. In addition, the company manufactures a line of converting papers including fine napkin, toweling, wind-shield-wiper, waxing, light weight bonds and specially-built papers which are sold to converters who further process this paper.

The company also operates a converting plant of its own at Gresham, Wisconsin, and maintains offices in Chicago and at Green Bay. Jesse H. Trask is resident manager of Shawano Paper Mills and Charles N. Egan is President and Treasurer. Both of these men have had wide experience in development in the pulp and paper industry.

Shawano Paper Mills employs at the present time about 130 people. In addition, it buys many products locally, is an important taxpayer and annually purchases in excess of \$60,000.00 of electric power from the City of Shawano. Shawano Paper Mills and its employees are a very important credit asset to the community.

WHY INDUSTRY?

By Charles N. Egan, President
Shawano Paper Mills

To thousands of us in Shawano County who are concerned with being in one business or another—whether we be farmers, merchants, bankers, mechanics, office workers, civic employees, craftsmen, and even housewives concerned with the business of the daily market-basket—must come a great deal of pride in having a heritage passed on to us. The Shawano Centennial should make each of us conscious of this heritage—and conscious of the fine community we find about us at the end of one hundred years of progress.

Industry is a part of business—yes every day business! Business makes the community tick and Industry provides a good portion of the fuel to keep the community's business machine going. Industry is no more than a good team of men and machines, commonsense application of God-given abilities and enough money in the bank to pay the bills when they are due. True, employees must get along with one another and develop

leadership. This leadership must see to the exigencies of production and research to develop industry's products and thereby compete in the sales market with other firms who may have similar ideas about being successful. No one in this day and age buys your products because you are either a "good guy" or you know "so-and-so." Today—you **PRODUCE AND SELL** your products on service, merit and character.

Industry develops wealth for the community simply because it **brings into** the community and **leaves in** the community more dollars than it ever takes out. This wealth is in many forms: Payrolls, taxes, supplies, services, bank balances, freight and transportation charges, power and many other local items. These are all "fuel" items which tend to generate trade in our community. Without industry we would have a hard go at trying to "live off ourselves" because a community must **create** wealth and, so far—Industry is our best bet because it goes abroad with its products throughout the length and breadth of the land—selling these products and returning to the home-town important dollars and everlasting good-will.

J. A. LIEG COMPANY . . .

The J. A. Lieg Co. of 126 South Main Street is the oldest mercantile name on Shawano's main street today. This company is now in its third generation, being operated by John A. Lieg, grandson of the founder. The present firm dates back to 1872, when Anton and Gertrude Lieg came to Shawano, traveling by stagecoach from Green Bay to this territory which was just emerging from a wilderness. The first store was opened on north Main street, which is now occupied by Dallman Agency. Those were the days of Shawano's early history. The town was sparsely settled and trading was done mostly with the big lumber camps. The Lieg company hauled supplies to the Keshena Agency on the reservation, the trips being made by team between this city and that heavily wooded section. In those days it was necessary to get supplies from Green Bay. When John Lieg was 12 years old he began to accompany his father on these supply trips, and many times their load was so heavy they could just barely make the high hills over which the trail led. In 1895 Anton Lieg died and the store was reorganized, calling it J. A. Lieg & Co. In 1901 the modern brick building on North Main street, now owned by Muehl's was erected. For many years, in this new structure, the J. A. Lieg & Co. was one of the city's largest and most prominent business establishments. In 1921 the company was dissolved and the building on North Main sold. In 1924 the Roloff property on South Main street was purchased, and a store operated by John Lieg and his brother, Joseph, was opened. In 1933, John A. Lieg, Sr. erected a beautiful, modern, brick building, and formed the J. A. Lieg Co. with his two sons, John A., Jr. and Bernard. The new company flourished and in 1940 John A., Jr. became the sole operator, and is now known as Lieg's. This store is now one of the most modern of its kind in the city, operating a complete men's wear line, and shoe department. In 1953 it will celebrate its 81st year.



An early picnic scene in Cecil showing their famous Band.

You'll Save Money If You Buy From

ROBERT A. ROSE

Bonduel, Wisconsin

- * Kelvinator
- * Maytag Washers
- * Youngstown Kitchens
- * Martin Outboard Motors
- * Farm Machinery

PHONE 200

COMPLIMENTS OF

SHAWANO

MUTUAL INSURANCE

COMPANY

Continuous Protection Since 1895

SHAWANO, WIS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

FRANK "BUTCH" KRUEGER

Commercial Refrigeration and
Engineering

923 So. Bartlett Phone 217-W
SHAWANO, WIS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

KEN BEYER

Plumbing and Heating

415 N. Washington Street
SHAWANO, WIS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

WITTENBERG ENTERPRISE

Job Printing and Advertising

WITTENBERG, WIS.

We Congratulate

Shawano County

on its

100th Birthday

A. H. SCHNEIDER MONUMENT
COMPANY

518 E. Green Bay St. Shawano

COMPLIMENTS OF

HARMONY STORE

Formerly Firestone Store

Furniture — Appliances
Television Sets

COMPLIMENTS OF

SHAWANO

T V

CENTER

For the Best in TV Service, Call Us

COMPLIMENTS OF

F. W. WOOLWORTH COMPANY

SHAWANO, WIS.



The Traveling Lohmillers; taken in 1936. From left to right: Harry J., Edward, Robert, William and John,.

SALUTE
TO
SHAWANO
COUNTY'S

100 YEARS
OF PROGRESS

JUDGE PARNELL

COMPLIMENTS OF

Paul Host
CHEVROLET SALES
SHAWANO, WISCONSIN

CHEVROLET SALES & SERVICE

U. S. Royal Tires

NORTH MAIN

SHAWANO

COMPLIMENTS OF

THE STILLERS COMPANY

Green Bay

COMPLIMENTS OF

CHURNEY ELECTRIC

137 N. Main St.

Shawano

MOTOR REWINDING

COMPLIMENTS OF

THE MARION ADVERTISER

Job Printing — Advertising

MARION, WIS.



CURTIS GRUNWALD
BONDUEL, WIS.

Trenching — Excavating
Trucking — Filling
Grading

SHAWANO EQUITY CO-OP.
SHAWANO, WIS.

We Have the Finest Quality
STOCK AND POULTRY FEEDS
CUSTOM GRINDING — MIXING
Seed Cleaning and Seed Treating
FERTILIZERS — GRAINS
SALT — BINDER TWINE

Robert F. Dallman, Manager

NEED MONEY?

— SEE —

THORP FINANCE CORP.

132½ S. Main

Phone 491

SHAWANO, WIS.

For Fine Job Printing

TIGERTON CHRONICLE

TIGERTON, WIS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

CALKINS ELECTRIC

ELECTRICAL WIRING

Everything Electrical for the Home



Pictured above is the old firm of Upham and Russell. At the present time the building is occupied by the Farmer's Hardware of Shawano. The old Upham and Russell Store dealt in all the hardware needs and supplies of that day.

The most important Address in the World—
HOME TOWN, U. S. A.

America's greatness stems from her Communities! Ours and your home town—MATTOON—is just as important a segment of the United States as any part of the nation! . . . You know that, of course—but have you ever stopped to consider WHY Mattoon is such a good place in which to live? There are many reasons—reasons you're hardly conscious of because they've become an integral part of your daily life. . . . Your Home Town, Mattoon, is made up mostly of people such as you . . . folks who love the community, who are just as much interested as you are in making it a better place in which to live. Mattoon Hardware is one of those people working with you to make your Home Town, Mattoon, the most important address in the World.

MATTOON HARDWARE

1904 — 1953

We are proud of our 49 years of service in Mattoon, Our Home Town, and the part we have been privileged to play in helping the people make it the most important address in the World. From our large and complete stock of housewares, home appliances, paints, garden tools, etc., we have made it possible for the people to better their living and make Mattoon and area a better place to live.

SHAWANO COUNTY

1853 — 1953

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
PAINTS — SPRAYING
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
AND MATERIALS
PLUMBING & HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK

MATTOON HARDWARE & LUMBER COMPANY

MATTOON, WISCONSIN

Congratulations
Shawano County
On 100 Years of Progress

I D E A L
ICE CREAM CO.

601 North Main

Shawano

COMPLIMENTS OF

NATIONAL TEA CO.

CHOICE MEATS AND GROCERIES

Now in our New Super Market on

East Green Bay St.

COMPLIMENTS OF

K & G SPORT SHOP

THE ONE STOP SPORT SPOT IN SHAWANO

For the Best in Fishing Tackle

The Stock is Complete—You Will Find Just What You Want and Need

WE'LL GIVE YOU INFORMATION AS TO WHERE
THE FISH ARE BITING . . . AND ON WHAT

When You're in Shawano Be Sure to Stop in at the

K & G SPORT SHOP

122 S. Main

--

"WHERE LIARS MEET"

--

Phonoe 701



The present City Officials: Seated (l. to r.): Aldermen Lester Schweers, Ed Tomashek, Stanley Brown, Mayor David H. Winter, City Clerk Arnold Krohn, Aldermen A. H. Schneider, Melvin Peterson, Robert Dallman. Standing: Constable Ben Bohr, City Attorney Louis Cattau, Supervisor Paul Heike, Constable Bert Smith, Assessor Arnold O'Brien, Supervisor Grover Schumaker, Building Inspector F. C. Duebler.

CONGRATULATIONS SHAWANO COUNTY

On Your 100th Birthday

WE EXTEND GOOD WISHES FOR CONTINUED GROWTH

J. C. PENNEY CO., INC.

COMPLIMENTS OF

J. A. LIEG CO.

For 81 years, one of
Shawano's Leading Stores

More Quality, More Value
For Your Money

Only 4 Years in
SHAWANO COUNTY
But Dedicated to Serve it with

GLASS for Every Purpose
—and—
PAINT for Every Surface

D E A R C O
GLASS & PAINT STORE

528 So. Main St.

Phone 653

When You Want the Best Paint
Or When You Need Glass
CALL ON US



LASCH MOTORS

Shawano County's Home of
DODGE CARS AND TRUCKS
Since 1937

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS
DEEP ROCK GAS — OIL — GREASES
SHAWANO'S CHOICE USED CARS

Phone 504

Shawano, Wis.

CAPPEL'S, INC. . . .



Cappel's, Inc., of Wittenberg, was founded on June 30, 1934, by H. R. Cappel. It was purchased from the Johnson Mercantile Co. by Mr. Cappel, the present owner.

The store, which specializes in dry goods, electrical and farm implements, employed four people at the start. They were Wesley Utech, Kathryn Meisner, Viola Johnson, and H. R. Cappel. At present there are eight employees: Mrs. H. R. Cappel, Robert P. Cappel, Mrs. A. W. Cappel, A. W. Cappel, H. R. Cappel, Mrs. Raymond Mickelson, Anton Lang and Harvey Lee.

The present officers of the firm are H. R. Cappel, president; Robert P. Cappel, vice president; Elsa L. Cappel, secretary-treasurer.

In 1935 the interior of the store was given a modern look by lowering the shelves and replacing the counters. A complete remodeling job was done in June of 1945. A new front replaced the

original one and new fixtures were placed in the inside.

In 1948 a new proto type implement building of entire fire-proof construction was built. All electrical appliance and farm implement sales are conducted here.

The store has at all times featured nationally advertised brands of merchandise. In the future the firm plans to operate as they have in the past and make changes as the modern times may demand.

SHAWANO EVENING LEADER . . .

The Shawano Evening Leader has been a daily issue since August 22 of 1934.

The far-sighted founders of the Evening Leader, in their initial issue, boldly stated:

"Knowing clearly the road ahead and the need for a daily newspaper to give the service to which this great county and section of Wisconsin are entitled, we are establishing and publishing the Shawano Evening Leader."

It was a bold prediction and a bold move indeed. Remember, it was the dark 30's, the days of bank failures, drought, economic recession and mental and spiritual frustration.

But time has borne out the proud forecast of Evening Leader founders. Today the Shawano Evening Leader is the medium to which thousands of readers look every day for their local news, regional and worldwide news, for advertisers' messages of what to buy, sports, comics.

It is to the 19-year old Evening Leader that merchants go to advertise their products and their merchandise.

Back in the 1880's, when the Leader's forerunners were published, they were slim sheets with meager news, no pictures, and staid, unimpressive advertisements.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS

—SILVERWARE—

KUCKUK'S JEWELRY

SINCE 1885

Headquarters for

KODAKS, FILMS and PHOTO FINISHING

—FASTEST FINISHING IN SHAWANO—

COMPLIMENTS OF

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY

Howard Catencamp, Agent

SHAWANO, WIS.



FRESH VEGETABLES — FRUITS
GROCERIES — ICE CREAM

We Raise Our Own Minnows in Five
Large Ponds, Right in Back of Our
Market—All Sizes

THE SHAWANO FRUIT MARKET

Located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile East of Shawano on Hy. 29

COMPLIMENTS OF

MATTOON STATE BANK

MATTOON, WIS.

Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

COMPLIMENTS OF

NABER & COMPANY

301 East Fifth St.

SHAWANO

Take the first issue of the Shawano County Advocate, for example. It was founded Dec. 8, 1881, by August F. Klunder and C. R. Klebesadel. Klunder served as managing editor and one Sam J. Griffis was associate editor, according to the masthead of Volume 1, Number 1.

Another weekly newspaper in Shawano eventually destined to become a powerful and important part in life here was founded on Thursday, May 6, 1920. It was established on that date as the Shawano County Leader, "An Independent Paper of the People's Rights."

The first issue of this new weekly was a paper much different from that old first edition of the Advocate.

The County Leader carried a story under this heading: "Chaimson Mercantile Co. purchases the Stark Elevator;" it had a front page picture, unheard of in the days of the Advocate's founding in the 1880's when pictures in newspapers were rare and, when they did appear, were very old.

The same first issue of the Leader had marriage licenses on page 1; Jeweler W. Thimke had an advertisement of a huge Royal Standard phonograph that "plays any and all records"; Herman Heller and Co. had another ad saying "a farmer with a tractor is a happy farmer."

Early records of the Shawano County Leader show N. F. Browning was its first editor and manager.

The Evening Leader made its debut with two neatly-assembled sections of 8 pages each, or 16 pages.

There were cynics in those days; there were people that said it couldn't be done, that Shawano and Shawano county were too small.

Well, it wasn't easy. There is much difference between putting out a paper six times a week and publishing one once a week. The costs are

higher, more equipment and machinery are required; more skilled personnel is needed.

But the management and the employees, the faithful readers, the advertisers, were equal to the task. From a struggling daily, the Shawano Evening Leader has become a sound, constructive, community-serving enterprise.

In 1948, the Shawano Evening Leader added a new auxiliary service when WTCH went on the airwaves with its 1,000 watts. The Evening Leader and WTCH today are a hand-in-hand operation, serving thousands in Shawano county and throughout northeastern Wisconsin.

JOHN KADLETZ LUMBER COMPANY . . .

The John Kadletz Lumber Company, which is located at 820 Maurer Street, specializes in the wholesale sawing of logs and has a retail lumber building yard.

The founder of the Kadletz Lumber Company was John Kadletz, father of the present owner. In 1883 it was started as a custom saw mill, planing mill, and feed grinding mill located in the Town of Waukechon near the Porter School. In 1915 the plant was sold and the late John Kadletz, Sr. retired and traveled south. In 1917 the new plant was built in Shawano at the present location. For the first five years it was operated as a custom mill, cutting out war contracts. The company was expanded to take care of retail lumber trade by annexing the different building materials in 1923. At this time, John Kadletz, the present owner, joined the firm and steadily created a complete lumber and building material service. After a time, Alfred Kadletz, who had bought out John Kadletz, Sr. upon his retirement, sold the business to John Kadletz, Jr.

The present owner is General Manager of the plant and retail yards. The company has quite a few employees. Lyle Charles was with the com-

GRESHAM

WISCONSIN

SALUTES

—the—

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH Of the County

As our fine neighboring cities and villages of Shawano County celebrate its 100th Anniversary, we say "Congratulations!" On this occasion, we can't help looking re-searchingly at our own village and we find that we, too, have a rich background and unlimited potentialities for future progress and growth.

We live closely together here in Gresham—a typical American Community that has found cooperation the key to success. That cooperation has given all of us—working man, industrialist, merchant, banker, farmer, a spirit of enthusiasm and confidence in the future.

Knowing this, and inspired by it, we, the undersigned salute our village and citizenry and rededicate ourselves to a program of growth and greater opportunities for all.

VILLAGE OF GRESHAM

KEN TRAEGER, President
RAY BERDOLL, Trustee
VIC LAMBERIES, Trustee
JARVIS EBERT, Trustee
ROY BUETTNER, Trustee
HARRY KAHL, Trustee
LEE HOFFMAN, Trustee

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FUEL CO.

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APPLETON, WISCONSIN

120 North Linwood Ave.

Phone 3-5571

NORTHEASTERN WISCONSIN'S SUPPLIERS OF

INDUSTRIAL FUEL OILS

—for—

HEAVY OIL BURNERS

We offer our Best Wishes to Shawano County, its people and fine business places on their 100th Birthday



Wittenberg Band of 1903—Back row, left to right: Albert Luetke, Tom Loberg, Al Homme, Andrew Carnahan, Herman Hanke, Hubert House, Chas. Koeppen. Third row: John Loberg, Al Maahs, Julius Dahl, Herman Stetter, Henry Kersten, Oliver Pike, Will Yaeger. Second row: Otto Eckoff, Fred Kersten, George Larson, leader; Joe Turecek, Albert Gunderson. Front row: Hugo Doxtador, Ruben Doxtador.

COMPLIMENTS OF

ALL AMERICAN MINERAL CO.

C. W. GILMER IRA WEEKS

Manufacturers of

Mineral Feed for All Live Stock

High Quality — Low Price

SHAWANO, WIS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

AERO ELECTRIC CO.



ELECTRIC WIRING &
SERVICE OF ALL KINDS

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ELMER ROLOFF

Shawano, Wis.
GEORGE BRUNN

Phone 928-F-24

Phone 913-F-13

pany for twelve years. At present Frank Mulligan is the Retail estimator and salesman. Arthur J. Schmidt, bookkeeper and general office manager, has been with the company for 25 years. Walter Rosin is the carpenter. The Lumber Company also has a large staff of mill workers. Roy Rades, the grader, has been on the job since 1935. Ed. Sickinger is in charge of scaling logs and also manages the mill crew. Vilas Rades is in charge of the planing mill and part time filer. The uncle of the owner, Ernest Kadletz, is general superintendent of the millwright work. He built up the new mill after it burned in May, 1944.

Lumber is distributed to many points in Wisconsin by rail or truck. Ervin Schutt travels as far as 400 miles in one day with his truck, which is equipped with special roll on and off equipment. He is able to dump an entire load of 6000 feet of hardwood lumber in one package with no aid from the owner or factory help. Other equipment helps with the loading of the lumber.

The wholesale lumber is sold by John Kadletz over the phone and by mail, with personal calls on the wholesale trade. About 8% of the lumber is sold by commission lumber brokers. Most of the trade is repeat business, mailed in periodically. Most orders must be made to order and the mill cuts the stock to fit each order.

In the future the industry hopes to resume the normal type of building; public buildings, schools, and ware houses.

WISCONSIN TIMBER & LAND CO. . . .

The Wisconsin Timber and Land Co., Mattoon, manufacturers of veneer and plywood, was first started in Mattoon in the year 1889 and was founded by George B. Mattoon, and was then known as the Mattoon Manufacturing Company.

In 1906 fire completely destroyed everything

except the sawmill section. The veneer and plywood mill was completely rebuilt in 1907 at the present location. In the early days approximately 40 people were employed.

The Wisconsin Timber and Land Co. took over the old Mattoon Manufacturing Company in 1910. The present officers are C. J. Weber, president; W. F. Schlundt, vice president; J. Schilder, Jr., secretary and treasurer. At present there are 60 people employed. Two of the oldest employees are F. G. Berger, manager, employed since 1900, Henry Buchberger, veneer lathe operator, employed since 1903.

The Wisconsin Timber and Land Company, manufacturers of veneer and plywood, is Mattoon's major industry.

BADGER BREEDERS COOPERATIVE . . .

Badger Breeders Cooperative had its humble beginning in April of 1940. It was then known as Tri-County Breeders Association. It consisted of five directors, four employees, six bulls, and one hundred members, serving three counties. It had the sponsorship of Consolidated Badger Cooperative. The first year there were 1,524 first inseminations made.

In November of 1951, Oconto County Breeders Cooperative merged with Tri-County Breeders Association to build a larger, stronger, more efficient organization.

In January, 1945, the name was changed to Badger Breeders Cooperative, because more counties were being served. It became a true stock cooperative. In 1945 Consolidated Badger Cooperative built the new bull barn and sold it to Badger Breeders under a long-time financing program. This permitted growth in service to more farmers. It was the first modern sire barn in Wisconsin.

COMPLIMENTS OF

EMILY'S FASHION SHOP

Emily Schmeisser

216 S. Main St.

Shawano, Wis.

We Carry Nationally Advertised
Lines

Also Exquisite Bridal Gowns, Veils
Hats and Formals

INVESTIGATE PROPERTY TITLES
BEFORE BUYING

SHAWANO ABSTRACT CO.

Member of the
American Title Association

Member of the
Wisconsin Title Association

SERVICE THAT IS

PROMPT, RELIABLE, EFFICIENT

101 N. Main St.

Phone 36



The Leopolis Brass Band of 1903. Reading, left to right: Gabriel Kutil, Matt Ashenbrenner, Jim Ashenbrenner, Joe Ready, Joe Rutte, Sr., Joe Boehm, Joe Turecek, Director; Jim Ready, Albert Ready, Ed Heinl, Wensel Rutte, George Ready.

COMPLIMENTS OF

Shawano



In March, 1946, Langlade County Breeders merged with Badger Breeders, followed by Lincoln county in April, 1948, and Manitowoc county in April, 1952.

Badger Breeders Cooperative is a stock cooperative, organized on a direct member basis. It consists of a central bull stud at Shawano, supplying semen to 111 technicians in 25 counties in Wisconsin and one county in Michigan. There are over 23,000 dairy farmer members in the Cooperative. The Cooperative has grown from inseminating 1,200 cows in 1940 to 231,043 cows in 1952.

A modern system of financial record keeping is maintained at the office as well as a complete record of breeding transactions for each member.

A bull stud of 64 sires is housed in a modern sire barn at Shawano. These sires of the Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey, and Brown Swiss breeds are selected by breed committees consisting of three good breeders of registered cattle.

Results of artificial breeding from Badger Breeders Cooperative can be seen in all counties where hundreds of dairy herds are made up entirely of daughters from Badger Breeders Cooperative.

EARLY BANKING IN SHAWANO COUNTY...

In 1852 the Wisconsin Legislature enacted a Law, "An Act to Authorize the Business of BANKING."

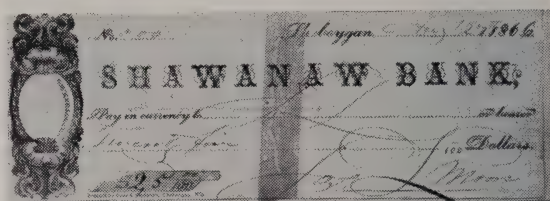
Under this Act a Bank was organized by William A. Loorday of Chicago, in 1857, and filed its incorporation papers in the office of the Register of Deeds in Shawanaw County on May 16, 1857.

The Bank started business on June 1, 1857, but stayed only about two years and moved its charter to Chilton, Wisconsin, and later to Sheboy-

gan, Wisconsin.

The Bank was known as Shawanaw Bank.

Herbert J. Rose, local numismatist, has in his collection a check issued on this Bank for \$25.00 dated August 27, 1866, shown below:



Apparently Shawano had no banking facilities until 1881 when F. W. Humphrey organized the Shawano County Bank under a charter and operated same until about 1900 when the bank was reorganized and chartered as a National Bank under the laws of the United States. Prominent in the Banking business for many years were F. W. Humphrey, D. H. George, W. C. Zachow, M. J. Wallrich, D. E. Wescott, A. C. Weber, King Weeman, and Hubert Mittlestadt. The original bank building was erected about 1887. About 1902 a new Bank was organized by a group of citizens headed by Antone Kuckuk, C. R. Stier, Ira Weeks, Frank J. Martin and others. This Bank was organized as the German American Bank, but later changed its name to Wisconsin National Bank. Frank J. Martin, first cashier, died in 1912 and Ira J. Weeks became cashier. G. H. Klosterman succeeded C. R. Stier as President in 1908.

In 1910 a new State Bank was organized by a group of local citizens, the Citizens State Bank, with Fred G. Brener as cashier. Others associated with the new State Bank were Judge F. A.

GRESHAM COOPERATIVE ASSN.

Organized October 11, 1939

628 STOCKHOLDER MEMBERS



Feed Mill, Coal Yard, Bulk Petroleum Service, Hardware and Service Station and a complete General Store.

Organized to better serve its members. Its steady growth proves that it has. Let us help you.



Scene showing the wreck on the Northwestern, 2 miles west of Lyndhurst in 1912. A number of people were killed. Some of the people standing on the engine are, from left to right—man with tie, with coat on right arm is John Westphal of Bonduel; man with straw hat, with back to camera is Sam Priem of Shawano; man standing with boy is Gus Martin of Bonduel; and the little boy with knee pants is little Georgie Martin, now owner of Limestone Castle.

Meet Your Brothers

AT THE

TOWN CLUB

Serving

THE FINEST OF MIXED DRINKS
AND THE BEST OF FOOD

COMPLIMENTS OF

DU PONT BAKERY

Oven-Fresh Baked Goods Daily

SHAWANO, WIS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

GEORGE NUSKE

REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AUCTIONS — INSURANCE

George E. Nuske—Opposite Hospital
314 N. Bartlett St., Shawano, Wis.

George R. Nuske—154 10th Street
Clintonville, Wis.

WOLF RIVER AUTO CO.

CHRYSLER — PLYMOUTH
G. M. C. TRUCKS

Good Bargains in Used Cars

Expert Auto Repair

Wrecker Service —

DAY AND NIGHT

PHONE 208

118 W.Green Bay St. Shawano, Wis.

Jaeckel, Paul J. Winter, Chas. Piehl, Chas. Raisler, August Kleeman, Dr. J. B. Gordon, and others.

SHAWANO CANNING COMPANY . . .

A cannery was talked about for some time at Shawano and a news item early in 1915 said that the Shawano Canning Company had been incorporated for \$25,000.00 with A. C. Weber, president; A. T. Osborn, vice president; Albert Trathen, secretary and treasurer; and King Weeman and Adolph Peterson, directors. George Greb, who had 15 years of canning factory experience back of him was engaged as superintendent and manager, a position he held 12 years, leaving in 1928.

The plant was originally built as a one line plant and intended for green and wax beans only, but two years later equipment was added for cream style corn.

There were 48 stockholders when the company organized in 1915 but over the years one after another sold his stock until at one time only A. C. Weber and King Weeman remained sole owners of the company. Later, however, sons and daughters of both became stockholders.

The plant was enlarged and additional lines added as needed. In 1924 additions to the factory were made giving space for a total of four lines, and a new brick warehouse was built. In 1925, according to a news item, the capital was again increased from \$50,000.00 to \$100,000.00.

The plant was now handling beans, corn and beets, but in 1931 beets were discontinued. The capacity of the Shawano plant as of 1946 was given as three lines, packing stringless green and wax beans and cream style white corn, specializing in No. 10 tins.

In 1921 the number of directors comprising the board was changed from five to three, the of-

ficers being A. C. Weber, president; King Weeman, vice president; and Albert Trathen, secretary. When George Greb left in 1928, King Weeman became manager, and still is. Albert Trathen resigned in the spring of 1931 to accept appointment to an important position for the State of Wisconsin on the Annuity and Investment Board. The present board consists of seven directors, all of whom are officers.

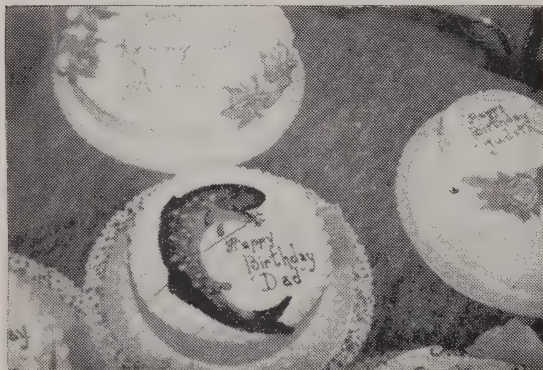
The same group comprising Shawano Canning Company in 1926 decided to build a factory for corn at Clintonville and organized a separate corporation of which George F. Greb was president; Albert Trathen, secretary; and King Weeman, treasurer.

In 1939 Shaawno Canning Company absorbed the Clintonville Canning Company by means of an exchange of stock, since which time both plants have been operated as one corporation. The present corporate structure of Shawano Canning Company is \$400,000.00. The labels now used by the company are "Rose Marie," "Hyway," "Clintonville," "North Beach," and "Shawano Lake."

King Weeman was elected a director and vice president of Wisconsin Cannery Association in November, 1933 and again in 1934, and president in 1935. He became a director for three years in National Cannery Association beginning in 1936.

King Weeman, Jr., was elected a member of the board of Wisconsin Cannery Association in November, 1941 and vice president in 1942. He died at his home in Shawano November 11, 1943, at the age of 43, after a short illness.

The company has been successful, well known, and reliable over the years. Early in 1947 announcement was made that Shawano Canning Company had absorbed the Antigo Canning Company.



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You'll Always Do Better Here

—for—

FRESH BREAD AND PASTRY

Shawano, Wis.

SCHWEERS

FUNERAL HOME

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Phone 487-R

518 W. Fifth St.

SHAWANO, WISCONSIN



An early school scene—the building stood just north of the Catholic Church in Gresham. The teacher at the right was the father of Attorney Ken Traeger of Gresham.

WE ARE HAPPY TO HAVE A
PART IN THE COMMUNITY LIFE
OF GRESHAM AND SHAWANO
COUNTY.

While we are not privileged to count our
experience here in multiple years as many
are able to, we nevertheless feel close to our
fellow citizens. In that spirit we bid all wel-
come to Shawano County CENTENNIAL
DAYS.

**TRUE
MANUFACTURING CO.**

GRESHAM

-:-

WISCONSIN

WE AREN'T ANGELS . . .

But we keep harping on Service



Yes, sir, you are always welcome at the
Bonduel Times for you are only a stranger
here once. Our customers become our
friends and we are anxious to serve you . . .
let's get acquaintd.

THE BONDUEL TIMES

PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS

Phone 801

Bonduel

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FUNERAL HOME**

Ambulance Service

Day or Night

Phone 18

Mattoon, Wis.

COMPLIMENTS OF

GLOBE TAVERN

MATTOON, WIS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

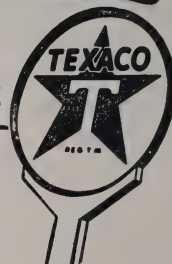
ORTLIEB

General Store

MATTOON, WIS.



TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE



Your Distributor for
FINE TEXACO PRODUCTS
In This Area!

BONDUEL OIL COMPANY

Phone 5001 -:- Distributors -:- Bonduel, Wis.

These Texaco Dealers Welcome You:

TEXACO SERVICE, Shawano, Wis.

W. H. HULL, Shawano

K & B AUTO CO., Black Creek

BONDUEL SERVICE GARAGE, Bonduel

LEO ZEHREN, Bonduel

HELMS, Pulcifer

ADOLPH RIEGERT, Underhill

WOLFGAM'S SERVICE, Gillett

EDWIN PITTS SERVICE, Bonduel

WAYNE HAGEN, Mosling

OLE J. KORSMO, Leeman

TRIANGLE GARAGE, Lanstadt

GIL'S RESORT, South Shore

RAY'S BAR, Brairton



This is an interior photo of the old Stier General Store, at Gresham.

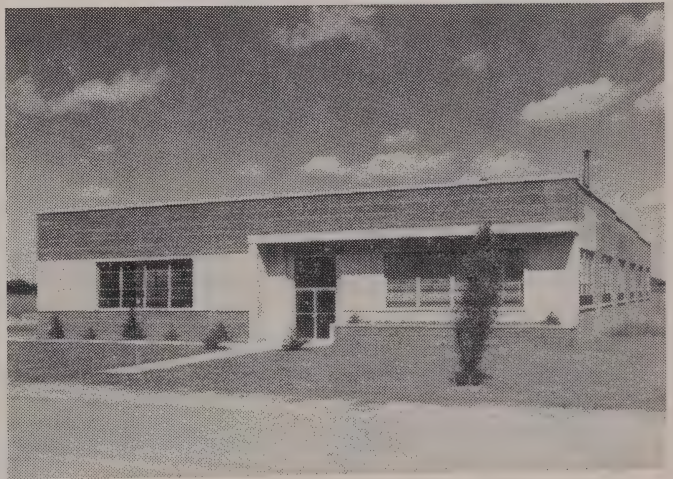


PLATE DINNERS
SHORT ORDERS
STEAKS — CHOPS
ICE CREAM

Open from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NORM'S LUNCH

"We Bake Our Own Pies"



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BELLE CITY GLOVE COMPANY

GRESHAM, WISCONSIN

Let Us Prepare Your Car

Gas and Oil — Greasing — Washing
Polishing — Wheel Balancing — Tires
Battery Service

FUNK & SCHNESE
SUPER SERVICE

Corner Green Bay and Washington
Phone 120

Deliciously Fresh from Our Oven to
Your Table

BREAD — ROLLS — PIES
PASTRIES — CAKES

ZIMMEL'S BAKERY
BONDUEL, WIS.

You Can Buy Choice Meats for Less
—at—

BILL HUEBNER'S
SLAUGHTER HOUSE
AND MEAT MARKET

Just East of Shawano on Hiway 29



PONTIAC SALES & SERVICE
We Give the Finest of
WASHING, GREASING, MOTOR CHECK-
UP, MOTOR OVERHAUL, TIRES AND
BATTERIES

BONDUEL
SERVICE GARAGE
Bonduel, Wis.



KOLB STUDIO
PORTRAITS - CHILDREN - WEDDINGS
and
COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
SHAWANO

COMPLIMENTS OF

KRAFT FOOD CO.
OF WISCONSIN

WITTENBERG, WIS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

MAC'S OIL CO.

ROUTE 2

Shawano, Wis.

FOR BETTER FUEL OIL CALL MAC



SHAWANO CAB CO.

24 Hour Service

Phone 80

SIGHTSEEING TRIPS
THROUGH THE INDIAN RESERVATION

BILMAY HOTEL . . .

William Gottschalk, young, enterprising man in his early twenties, who had been employed in a variety of occupations which ranged from carrying mail for the United States postal service to serving as a motorman on a metropolitan interurban rail system, answered a summons from his ailing father-in-law and thus launched a career in hotel work. In Bill's own words it happened this way:



"I was working in Milwaukee as a motorman for the Milwaukee Northern electric interurban railroad on the Milwaukee to Sheboygan run. My father-in-law, Emil Schmeisser, had a sudden attack of inflammatory rheumatism and wrote to me, asking that I resign my job with the railroad and come back to Shawano to help run the hotel he was operating—the old Green Bay House."

The year was 1912, and Bill, not quite certain of what the future held in store, took a six-months' leave of absence rather than resign his job completely, and returned to Shawano. He has never gone back.

Gottschalk had full charge of the management of the Green Bay House (now known as King's Hotel), taking over in the autumn of 1912, and has been in the hotel business in Shawano ever since. When asked why he and his wife decided to stay here rather than return to Milwaukee, he answered in a fashion typical of the direct and straightforward manner which characterized this man all his life—"We liked it here."

In 1922, Bill decided to go into the hotel business by himself. He purchased the Northwestern Hotel from the E. T. Raddant Brewing Company

and immediately began an extensive remodeling project which transformed the structure into a modern guest house.

A year later, however, in June of 1923, he had the opportunity to buy a hotel he had long admired for its excellent location in the city—the Wisconsin Hotel. He was quick to close the deal when approached by the sellers, and two days later sold the Northwestern Hotel.

Gottschalk believed then, and still believes today, that the East Green Bay Street location of the Wisconsin Hotel, and more recently the Bilmay, is ideal for a hotel. He is of the opinion, and recent building operations along that street tend to bear it out, that Green Bay Street will eventually become as important a thoroughfare in the city as Main Street.

The Wisconsin Hotel was a landmark in Shawano, having been constructed about 50 years previous to his purchase of it. The Wisconsin Hotel was erected by Leonard Achten, Sr., and had passed through several owners and many more operators in its existence. John Moehler was the man from whom Gottschalk purchased the hotel.

Originally built with a dance floor in one wing and guest rooms in the other, the Wisconsin Hotel had been remodelled, before Gottschalk bought it, into a 24-room establishment. He carried on operations with the hotel as such for several years, realizing all the time, however, that it had about outlived its purpose and was in need of drastic changes.

He conceived the idea of a new building in the fall of 1937, and work on the project was started immediately. The older structure was razed, and a new, modern and up-to-date 16-room hotel was built in its place. The building was completed and the formal opening held in June of 1938.

As modern and beautiful as the new hotel was, it nevertheless fell far short of the ever increasing demand for hotel accommodations from trav-

COMPLIMENTS OF

WERBELOW'S BEVERAGES

MAN, THEY'RE GOOD

Manufacturers of

that tasty

RED ROCK COLA

Shawano, Wis.

CONGRATULATIONS SHAWANO COUNTY 100 YEARS OLD

We are proud to be a part of the progress made in Shawano County and the Community of Gresham. Starting with a general store, then an elevator and feed mill, a bulk plant, we now operate a hardware store, recently have added farm machinery and constructed nine modern residences. We shall continue to serve our community in the future as we have in the past.

Complete Line of Hardware
Farm Implements
Building Materials

STIER'S HARDWARE, INC.

GRESHAM, WIS.



MORE THAN 64 YEARS OF PROGRESS

The Tigerton Lumber Co. has been in continuous operation for sixty-four years in Shawano County.

It has felt privileged and proud to have been connected with the people of Shawano County during these many years, and certainly wishes for continuous success and happiness of its people in the years to come.

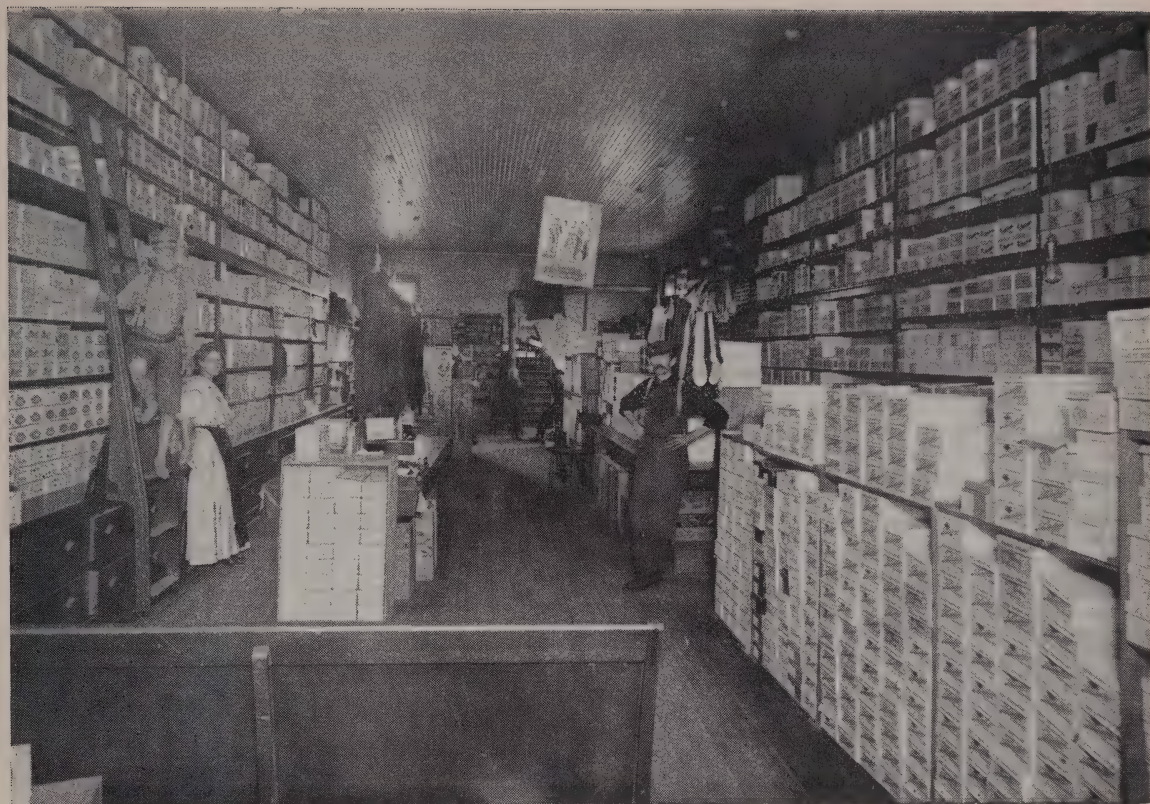
TIGERTON LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

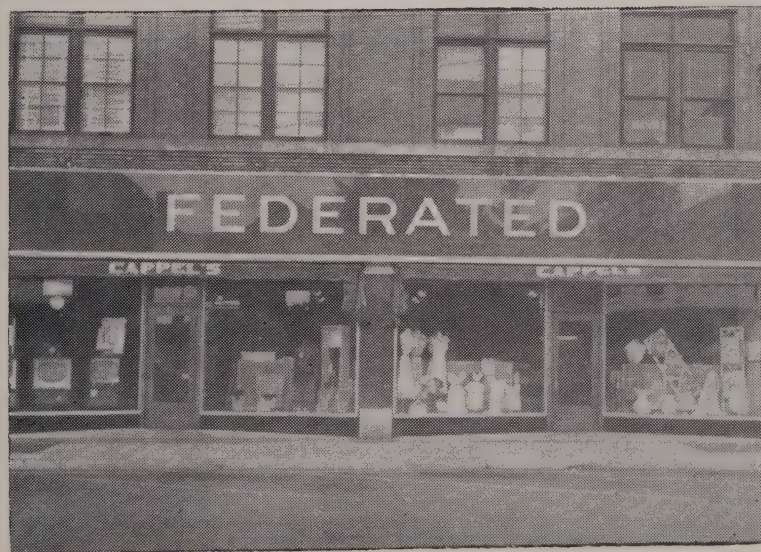
PREMIUM SHAWANO COUNTY HARD MAPLE

MODERN KILN FACILITIES

Tigerton, Wis.



The Schauder Shoe Store of 1900 at Clintonville, shows Mr. A. A. Schauder on the ladder, Mrs. Wm. Schmidt (Emma Schauder), and Mr. J. Zack, (Shoemaker).



CAPPELS, INC.

Wittenberg, Wis.

Serving

WITTENBERG AND
SHAWANO COUNTY
SINCE 1934

CAPPEL'S has served Wittenberg for over 17 years with fine merchandise at reasonable prices . . . Our newly remodeled buildings bespeaks Cappel's confidence in the future of Wittenberg and Shawano County . . . in their continued growth and prosperity. Our best to all!

Serving Farmers of

SHAWANO COUNTY WITH INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

TRACTORS — REFRIGERATORS — FREEZERS — FARM MACHINERY

Cultivators — Milkers — Seeders — Harrows — Plows — Engines — Planters

Threshers — Hay, Grain and Corn Machines

eling men and tourists. Gottschalk became aware of this soon after opening the Bilmay, but because of shortages and regulations, did nothing about it until after the end of World War II.

It was in 1947 and 1948 that the public demand for a larger hotel in Shawano reached its peak, a combined result of the natural nationwide jump in hotel popularity, and the destruction by fire in April, 1948, of the Murdock Hotel. Consequently in the late fall of 1948, Gottschalk definitely decided to increase his facilities.

To meet the heavy financial burden such an undertaking necessarily needs, Bilmay Enterprises, a corporation, was formed November 1, 1949. Members of the immediate Gottschalk family were the corporation officers and held all the stock. Bill was named president, his eldest son, Gilbert, was named vice president, his youngest son, Urban, became secretary, and his son-in-law, James Wanie, became treasurer.

The New Bilmay Hotel is a dream come true for Bill Gottschalk. It is the climax of a life's labor in his chosen field, and marks the peak of a career which had its beginning in a letter from an ailing father-in-law 41 years ago.

The man whose untiring work in providing the city of Shawano with truly outstanding hotel

accomodations was born September 8, 1887, in Richland County, North Dakota. His father, John Gottschalk, was a butcher, and Bill was the fourth oldest brother in a family of five boys and two girls.

Shortly after Bill was born, the family moved to Wisconsin where Bill's father established a homestead at Mattoon. Several years later they moved to a farm in the Town of Waukechon, three miles east of Shawano, where they remained four years.

Then began a series of moves which saw the Gottschalk family residing in such widely scattered localities as Anaheim, California, and Seattle and Tacoma, Washington. After another brief stay back in North Dakota, they returned once again to Shawano in 1902.

Bill worked at various jobs for the next four years until, in 1906, he became a rural mail carrier for the local post office. He stayed with the postal service from then until he accepted the position as motorman in Milwaukee in 1909. Three years later came the summons which ultimately changed his entire life.

On September 12, 1909, Bill married a Shawano girl he first met while attending grade school here years before. His wife, the former



Street Scene in Bonduel, Fall of 1900.—Pictured above is a Gaar Scott threshing rig sold by C. Zuehlke and Rose, Hardware and Farm machinery dealers in Bonduel. Pictured are Chas. Zuehlke, front row, first man from the left; and his partner, Robert Rose, fourth from the left. Others in the picture are Herbert J. Rose, son of Robert Rose, shown as the little boy with the ruffles on his collar, standing on the engine platform. The man with the glass of beer, on front of the engine is Fred Schroeder. Others pictured are: James Wilson, Herman Busch, Herman Draeger, August Natzke, Frank Mittag, William Simon, Frank Runge, Henry Krueger, Wm. Goers (father of Erwin and Adolph Goers), Chas. Popp, Albert Pitt, August Juedes (grandfather of Emil Juedes), Fred W. Westphal, Paul Runge, Johann Runge, Wm. Zastrow, Adolph Rosin, Rud Gipp, Gust Prey, Ed Teschke. Man in rear row, extreme right, is Theodore Meyer, old time mill owner, logger and farmer at Bonduel. Residence shown on left is now Freimuth Home and Funeral establishment. Zuehlke & Rose store is greatly enlarged, and now owned and operated still as a hardware and farm machinery business by Robert Rose, son of Robert Rose. The center frame store is now the Wochinski Tavern, and the brick building at extreme right is the Pontiac Garage, owned and operated by John Froelich.

Mary Schmeisser, has been one of the leading factors in Bill's life ever since. Mrs. Gottschalk has worked many long hours to help build her husband's career, sharing the worries and anxieties which went hand in hand with the "brighter" aspects of the business. Few, if any, of Bill's major decisions regarding the policies of his hotel career were reached without the able advice and counsel of his wife.

The Gottschalks have four children, three of whom are actively associated with their parents in the management of the hotel. One daughter, LaVerna, Mrs. Harold Kroll, lives in Seymour where her husband is the owner of a dry-cleaning and radio repair service.

The youngest daughter, Aurelia, is married to James Wanie, treasurer of the Bilmay Hotel Enterprises, Inc., and manager of the cocktail lounge. Their two sons, Gilbert and Urban, serve as assistant managers of the hotel, with Gil serving as vice president and Urbie as secretary of the corporation.

CONSOLIDATED BADGER COOPERATIVE . . .

From a meager beginning with thousands of dollars of indebtedness, to a net worth of 4½ million dollars at the close of 1952, is a part of the history of Consolidated Badger Cooperative. The organization which received the first can of milk in a factory in the Village of Mattoon in 1930 had its beginning in the Shawano County Courthouse in 1929. The idea originated among the members of the Perfect Seed Circle, a Shawano County organization which was organized to discuss agricultural problems.

Incorporated in 1930

The idea developed into a plan of action and a group of five prominent dairy farmers became the incorporators. They were the late T. A.

Loken of the Town of Morris, Dr. O. F. Partidge of Mattoon, O. B. Hagen of Wittenberg, Otto Kroening of the Town of Richmond, and A. H. Klebesadel of the Town of Belle Plaine. Matt and Michael Wallrich provided able legal assistance and County Agent George Baumeister helped guide the progress.

Early Milk Plants

Frank Stone, now General Manager of Land O' Lakes Creameries, was the first manager and Chas. B. Koonz of the Town of Red Springs, was the first president. Milk plants were opened at Mattoon, Bonduel, Tigerton, Eland and Shawano. The Bonduel plant was a cooperative which affiliated with the Badger organization and the Shawano Milk Products owned by Victor Czeskleba, Wm. Mitton and George W. Ruppel, was sold to the cooperative. Wm. Mitton and Victor Czeskleba were immediately employed by Badger. George W. Ruppel returned a few months later. He became General Manager in 1936.

Grade A Milk

Realizing that a premium market for milk would do much to improve the income of Shawano County farmers and the over-all economic position of Shawano County agriculture, George W. Ruppel negotiated with the Chicago Board of Health for milk permits for members. Before long many Shawano County members were receiving as much as 25c per cwt. premium under the new program. Diversified facilities were developed and Badger plants were equipped to make cheese, butter, evaporated milk, powder, sweet cream and to sell fluid whole milk. Operations progressed well and new producers and increased milk continued.

Milk Strikes and Bank Failures

Many people predicted that the infant organization would not withstand the closing of the

SELECT

DAIRY

PRODUCTS

CITY DAIRY

Phone 218-W

Shawano, Wisconsin

COMPLIMENTS OF

THE WALLRICH AGENCY

Complete Insurance Coverage

BE SURE — INSURE

133 N. Main St.

Phone 188

Shawano, Wisconsin

COMPLIMENTS OF

SHAWANO LUMBER YARD

"Everything for the Home Builder"

ON HIGHWAY 29 EAST OF SHAWANO

CONGRATULATIONS TO
SHAWANO COUNTY

We, too, are "Old Timers"
1888 - 1953

MADER FUNERAL HOME
Gresham, Wis.

Prompt, Sympathetic Service

COMPLIMENTS OF

SHAWANO FINANCE CORP.

121½ S. Main

SHAWANO, WIS.

WALLY'S NASH SALES

412 East Green Bay St.

Nash Sales and Service

FOR BETTER USED CARS

See Wally

Shawano, Wis.

COMPLIMENTS OF

ROY'S

CONSOLIDATED SERVICE STATION

On 29 East of Shawano

"GAS FOR LESS"

LABUTZKE MOTORS

Shawano

LINCOLN AND MERCURY

SALES AND SERVICE

LET US
BUY, SELL
FOR YOU!

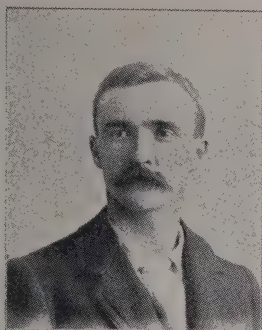
We have a large, select list of Homes,
Farms and Businesses for sale! Whether
you're offering your home for sale, or
whether you're searching for a home . . .
See Us First!

DALLMAN AGENCY

207 N. Main St. Phone 51 Shawano, Wis.

COMPLIMENTS OF

Wisconsin
FINANCE CORPORATION
Auctions and Loans
SHAWANO, WIS.



SCHWEERS BROS.



Dealers.....
in

**Tinware,
Stoves and
Furnaces.**

Headquarters for—
**Agricultural
Implements..**
Goodhue Windmills,
Threshers, Saw Mills,
Engines,
Wagons, Carriages,
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Paints, Oils and Brushes.



Steam and Hot Water Heating Appliances

Sole Agents for
Acetylene Gas
For Shawano County.

**Shawano,
Wis...**

**General
Hardware.**



An advertisement of Schweers Bros. of 1898. Upper left shows Frank Schweers, lower right, John C. Schweers.

COMPLIMENTS OF

THE
BANK OF BIRNAMWOOD

Birnamwood, Wis.

Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.



Your Friendly A & P Food Store
Joins in Celebrating Shawano's
100th Anniversary

Enjoy yourself at the Centennial.
Later you will always meet some of
the gang at

REISNER'S TAVERN

Adolph Reisner, Prop.

Shawano, Wis.

BEST WISHES TO SHAWANO
from the

WISCONSIN AUTO SUPPLY CO.
Wholesale Automotive Equipment

SHAWANO, WIS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

NORTHERN MILLING CO.

Shawano, Wis.

BLACK IMPLEMENT CO.

Allis-Chalmers Tractors and Implements
Massey-Harris Tractors and Implements

601 Main St. Shawano Phone 105

NEW IDEA IMPLEMENTS

WOLFF'S STORE

BOWLER, WIS.

Groceries — Dry Goods — Locker
Service — Meat — Feeds — Seeds



GLARUS'

Your Summer Headquarters for
SPORTSWEAR

Featuring
COLE, JANSEN, JUNIORITE

COMPLIMENTS OF

JUNG'S GROCERY

Picnic St. Shawano, Wis.

COMPLIMENTS OF

SHAWANO
LAMINATING CO.

Shawano, Wis.

banks in 1933. This proved to be a jolt for the crepe hangers because the Treasurer, anticipating such action, had made provisions to pay cash to all producers for milk, and creditors. The milk strike which centered in and around all Badger territory was weathered as well.

Other Producers Interested

Because of the progress made in Shawano County by this cooperative, producers in Wau-paca, Oconto, Outagamie and Marathon counties asked to become members. In this manner many smaller milk plants affiliated with Consolidated Badger until today it is one of the largest milk processing and marketing organizations in Wisconsin.

Cooperative Organization

The Consolidated Badger Cooperative which was named by the late Dr. O. F. Partridge is incorporated under the cooperative statutes. The entire earnings of the cooperative are returned to members each year after operating costs are paid. The Badger was organized to provide the best possible market for its producer members and the job it has done can only be judged by progress made. In the past 22 years Badger members have received in addition to their milk checks each month, over 1½ million dollars in cash and 4½ million dollars in interest bearing equities.

Volume and Plants

Badger today is comprised of six of the finest up-to-date milk plants in the United States. Each plant is equipped for diversified operations. In 1931 when the organization started, the volume of milk handled was about three million pounds. In 1952 Badger processed and marketed 368 million pounds of milk, which equals more than one million pounds per day.

WEBER VENEER & PLYWOOD CO. . . .

In April, 1931, the late A. A. "Tony" Weber and his brother, Clarence, purchased the defunct "berry box factory" in Shawano and started operating a commercial veneer manufacturing business. Subsequent to this transaction, Tony moved his family from Wausau, Wisconsin, to Shawano, followed by Clarence and his wife who moved in July, from their residence in Rib Falls, Wisconsin.

During the first few months of operation, when only single-ply veneer was produced, the organization was known as the Shawano Veneer Company. By September, 1931, most of the fruit package machinery had been sold and splicing, gluing, and sanding equipment was installed. September 7, 1931, the first plywood manufactured in Shawano was produced. The name of the firm was then changed to Shawano Veneer & Ply-wood Company.

The corporation was dissolved in 1937 and a co-partnership was formed, adopting the name of Weber Veneer & Plywood Company. From time to time, improvements were made and additions built on the original factory building. The last major addition of 10,000 square feet floor space, was completed in 1947.

For 20 years, prior to his coming to Shawano, Tony Weber was associated with the Underwood Veneer Company of Wausau, Wisconsin. From 1931 until the time of his death, March 13, 1947, he directed the business affairs and policies of the Weber organization as President and General Manager. In spite of the attention demanded by this business, he found time to take an active interest in many civic affairs. Since his untimely death in 1947, his brother Clarence assumed the active management of the firm.

COMPLIMENTS OF

EQUITY OIL CO-OP.

SHAWANO, WISCONSIN

STATION AND OFFICE NEAR SOO LINE DEPOT

DEEP ROCK GAS AND OIL

J. I. Case Farm Implements

Ideal Barn Equipment

Co-op Universal Milker and Repairs



WHERE YOUR FLEXSTEEL LIVING ROOM FURNITURE
CAN BE BOUGHT

Inlaid Linoleum and Tile - Venetian Blinds - Shades - Carpeting - Rugs

EDWARD KRENGER
AGENT

FUEL OILS
GASOLINE
MOTOR OILS



GREASES
LUBRICANTS
TELEPHONE 58-W

SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY

Shawano, Wis.



This is the way the barroom looked in 1890 in the Washington Hotel at Cecil. (Note the towels in front of the bar.

COMPLIMENTS OF

FARMERS STATE BANK

OFFICES AT

Cecil and Zachow, Wisconsin

Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

BE WISE
You Can Save
Money by Shopping at

ROHLOFF'S
Red Owl Agency

CECIL, WISCONSIN

Complete Line of
General Merchandise

COMPLIMENTS OF

WASHINGTON HOTEL

Cecil Wisconsin

DINNERS
CHICKEN AND STEAKS
SEA FOOD

BRZEZINSKI BROS.
KRAKOW, WIS.

Red Owl Agency

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, MEATS
SHOES, CLOTHES, FURNISHINGS

COMPLIMENTS OF

KRAKOW HARDWARE

Phone 30-F-12

KRAKOW, WIS.

For A Good Time, Stop At
CAROLINE BALLROOM

One of the Finest Ballrooms
In Shawano County

JESSE AND PAUL MERKLE

Hall Free for all Occasions.

We Want New Business—We Take Good
Care of Old Business
CAROLINE, WIS.

COMPLIMENTS OF

SUNSET BAR AND BOWLING

Chili — Sandwiches
Fish Fry Fridays

Sig and Cecil Milewski

Open Bowling Saturday and Sunday
KRAKOW, WIS.

SHAWANO IMPLEMENT
COMPANY

120-124 So. Washington St.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
JOHN DEERE
TRACTORS and IMPLEMENTS

SURGE
DAIRY EQUIPMENT

All Parts and Service

PHONE 70

SCHULTZ BROS. CO.
SHAWANO, WIS.

"Where Your Dollars Have More Sense"

Top Quality Merchandise at the
Lowest Prices

Complete Fountain Service

BERTON'S TAVERN

Serving
CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS, BEERS

Liquor by the Bottle
Delicious Hot Dogs

121 S. Washington Phone 316-J
Shawano, Wis.

It has been the aim of the surviving partner and his associates to continue the standards and policies established previously. An expansion program was started in the early months of 1947, because additional floor space was required to accommodate new plywood machinery ordered by the late A. A. Weber. This project was completed in the spring of 1948. The installation of this equipment enabled the company to produce maximum size 4' x 8' plywood with urea-resin glue.

About twelve men were employed during the year 1931. Currently, the average number of regular employees is around 100. Nineteen men have qualified for the "20 Year Club," having completed more than twenty years of service with the company. All employees that attain this mark are honored with awards by the management.

Robert and David Weber, sons of A. A. Weber, are actively engaged in sales work and administrative affairs of the company. H. P. McDonell is employed in the capacity of office manager. Louis Marceil, a 22 year employee, is mill superintendent. Milton Eggert, who has been employed in various capacities since the early activities of the organization, is the official sales manager.

KARTH FUNERAL HOME . . .

The Karth Funeral Home was established in November, 1909, when Martin C. Karth bought out the furniture and undertaking business owned and operated by Mr. Charles Wenstedt.

In 1923 the furniture was discontinued and the Karth Funeral Home was built, which was the first modern Funeral Home north of Milwaukee. In 1935 Mr. Karth saw the need for greater facilities and built the most modern funeral

home in this part of Wisconsin.

Mr. Martin Karth has always taken an active part in city, community and church affairs. He served on the City School Board when the present high school was built, was alderman from the first ward and president of the city council, and served as acting mayor.

Two sons of Mr. Karth, Karl F. and Walter J., are actively engaged in the Karth Funeral Home.



The above horse-drawn hearse was built by Martin C. Karth of Shawano in 1908 and used for the first time in Shawano, in 1909. Mr. Karth was the first Funeral Director to own his own hearse, in Shawano.

THE CRESCENT THEATRE . . .

A Shawano business establishment which has shown steady and sound growth is the Crescent Theatre at 220 South Main Street. It is owned and operated by Mrs. Anna Nagle.

A local business concern almost four decades, the Crescent Theatre has been and is one of the community's foremost places of entertainment and amusement—and rightly so.



HELEN & TED'S

PARK VIEW INN

Modern Resort Hotel
Across from County Park
Next to Golf Course

COCKTAIL BAR — MODERN ROOM — LUNCHES
DANCING — ENTERTAINMENT

Phone 793-R-2

Shawano Lake

1907



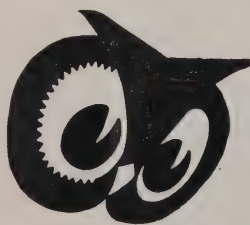
1953

ZACHOW ELEVATOR & LUMBER CO.

Henry G. Dirks, Prop.
ZACHOW, WISCONSIN

Netley, Wisconsin was the name the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company gave our village when they built their road through from Green Bay to Eland Junction a half century ago. It was later renamed (ZACHOW) in honor of the late W. C. Zachow of Shawano, a prominent businessman and pioneer. Zachow soon became a cattle, sugar beet and grain shipping center and in 1907 the Cargill Elevators, Inc., of Minneapolis established what is today known as the Zachow Elevator and Lumber Co.

Other men featuring in the early history of Netley and Zachow were Fred Braumschreiber of Shawano, Herman Radtke of Zachow, Bernard Reinke of the town of Chase, Oconto county, and the late Jim Lutsey and Ole Hanson. The first business places in Netley and Zachow were the Fred Braumschreiber General Store and postoffice, the Bresewitz & Deering Hardware Company, and the Arndt General Store. All were established between 1905 and 1909. Zachow was also famous as a baseball town sporting a team second to none in Shawano county during the early twenties, chief among the players being John, Herman and Emil Radtke of Zachow, Henry Radtke of Shawano, Alfred Radtke of Milwaukee, the late Bill and Eddie Radtke, and the late Erwin, Art and Leo Kobs. Today Zachow is definitely a dairy center with 11 business places. Approximately 185,000 pounds of cheese and 45,000 pounds of butter is processed here weekly. Zachow is a neat little village, truly a nice place to work, play, live, and do your business.



Be Wise . . .

Economize!

RED OWL
FOOD STORE

SHAWANO



- All New Equipment
- Hot Water Heated
 - Hot and Cold Water
 - Showers in Each Room
 - Reasonable Rates
 - AAA Approved

SHAWANO MOTEL

Located 1 Mile East of Shawanoo
On Highways 22, 29, 47, 55

A. H. Johannes, Prop.

Phone 855-R-1

Shawano, Wis.

From the time Mrs. Nagle and her late husband, George, came to Shawano the Crescent has served a useful and vital community function, and its name has become widely and well known, as a result.

Mr. and Mrs. Nagle came here from Rhineland-er, purchasing Main Street property from the late F. D. Naber. In October of 1914 first plans for the "new" Crescent were let and the Grand Opening of the theater was March 1, 1915.

The Nagle's son, Harlowe, came to Shawano with his parents and also was affiliated in the business until his death in 1945. Mr. Nagle died in February of 1916.

Mrs. Anna Nagle, in her years of operation of the Crescent, has demonstrated that she knows the movie and theater business, that she knows how to operate in that field, efficiently and well.

Mrs. Nagle has seen movies change in her tenure at Shawano. In the first days of the Crescent, the films were of the silent variety and there were two shows only on "special occasions." Among the special attractions of that day were stock company vaudeville entertainers, with these performances held on the local stage at regular intervals.

Entertainers who were destined to become famous in the movie world were among those who appeared here. Among these was Charles Winniger, who performed with a troupe that included three of his brothers, Adolph, Joe, and Frank. The latter headed the Winniger unit. The late Carl Laemmle, one-time president of the Universal Film Co., was organizer of a troupe which appeared at the Crescent.

It has always been the Nagle policy to keep apace with the times and when talking films "killed" vaudeville, the Crescent immediately began obtaining the biggest-name and finest movies

as soon as they were available.

In physical improvements, the Crescent has also always kept up with the times, installing new equipment and other facilities regularly.

When built, the Crescent was able to seat more than 500 persons, but with the widening of the seats and new seating arrangement the number of persons that can be accommodated has been reduced to approximately 463.

Included in the recent improvements at the Crescent Theatre are the new candy shop, a new and modern marquee, new carpeting, a concrete alley-way, a new (the second) air conditioning system.

Assisting Mrs. Nagle in the operation of the Crescent is Mrs. Eleanor (Kanis) Riley.

GRESHAM COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION . . .

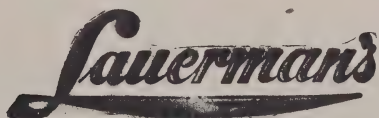
The Gresham Cooperative Association was incorporated at Lyndhurst, Wisconsin, as the Lyndhurst Cooperative Association, October 11, 1939. Its purpose was to buy and sell farm and home supplies from and to its members.

Its objective was the savings made through group buying and selling to supplement the small incomes of that time. It is a tax-paying cooperative.

Its incorporators were Wm. E. Marquardt, Anton Heins, Carl P. Wilson, Gabe J. Sousek, and R. H. Otto. Authorized capital then was \$2,000.00, and the first manager was Robert Reitzow.

Facilities were moved to Gresham in 1943, into property rented from J. E. Neumier and A. J. Stoehr. Clarence Kanter was then manager.

In 1945 the feed mill, store, and two warehouses were purchased from Chas. R. Stier & Son. A parking lot in the heart of town was also purchased.



Shawano's Most Complete Department Store

1853 — SHAWANO COUNTY CENTENNIAL — 1953

Visitors to the Shawano County Centennial Historical Spectacle are invited to make our store their headquarters during the celebration. Whether you come "just to see" or to buy you will enjoy our store with its friendly personnel.

By taking advantage of the facilities of our many departments and concentrating your shopping you will find most of your needs under one roof, and find it thrifty, too, as our merchandise is sold at the lowest possible prices consistent with good business.

FOR EFFICIENT FRIENDLY SERVICE

--TRY--

LABUTZKE MOTORS

Phone 4200

Bonduel, Wis.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

FORDS — GAS — OIL

REPAIRING

COMPLIMENTS OF

SHAWANO COUNTY COOPERATIVE FARM SUPPLY

A Part of

SHAWANO COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Bonduel, Wis. — Bowler, Wis.

COMPLIMENTS OF

WENDT FUNERAL HOME

Funeral Director and Embalmer

ROBERT WENDT

FRANK'S BAR

Frank Wochinske, Prop.

Bonduel, Wis.

COMPLIMENTS OF

BENTER'S FOOD & FEED CENTER PURINA FEEDS

Bonduel, Wis.

COMPLIMENTS OF

KARROW'S HOTEL

Bonduel, Wis.

ALBERT RADTKE

SALES — SERVICE

J. I. CASE IMPLEMENTS

Gas — Oils — Greases
Tires — Tubes — Accessories

ZACHOW, WIS.

HECK & DUSSLING CO.

HARDWARE -- APPLIANCES

PLUMBING — HEATING

IMPLEMENTS

New Idea Farm Equipment

Jamesway Equipment

Crosley — Speed Queen Appliances

Bonduel, Wis.

Its directors at that time were Paul Bartelt, president; H. C. Hall, vice president; C. J. Heagle, secretary; Louis J. Schmidt and Herman Beyer, directors; with Frank Zahringer, manager.

The authorized capital stock was increased to \$50,000, and the name was changed to The Gresham Cooperative Association. Again in 1951 its authorized capital was increased to \$130,000.00.

The Mill department, managed by Ed. Schoenberger and assisted by Harry Shepard and Willard Putnam, grinds and mixes feeds, sells feeds, seeds, fertilizer, coal and cement. Bulk petroleum products are delivered by tank truck driver Larry Schultz. Besides oil, gas, tires and batteries, Station Manager Clarence Straube sells such items as wire, nails, roofing, piping, milking machines, water systems, etc.

The I G A grocery department of the store is managed by Norman Brei, assisted by Lucy Heagle and Germaine Hoffman. Dry goods, notions and shoe departments are taken care of by Mabel Hoffman, Helen Hedtke, Christina Mouty, bookkeeper, and Frank Zahringer, General Manager.

Present officers are Herman Beyer, president; Reuben Pingel, vice president; Clarence Otto, secretary; Louis J. Schmidt and Paul Bartelt, directors; Frank Zahringer, treasurer.

SHAWANO MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. . . .

The Shawano Mutual Insurance Company has given the people of this community continuous protection since 1895, through its associated companies, the Shawano Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, a legal reserve company, with agents throughout the entire State of Wisconsin, writing fire, extended coverage and theft insurance.

An insurance company is like life itself. It must nurse the infant through the teen age to build adequate volume of insurance in force and a sound reserve, never forgetting the continued responsibility to its fellowmen.

CITIZENS STATE BANK . . .

For almost half of Shawano county's 100-year history, the Citizens State Bank of Shawano has been giving service to the people of Shawano and Shawano county.

In that long period, the Citizens State Bank has established a remarkable record of community and civic service.

The present officers of the bank, elected at the annual meeting of directors last January 15, are Atty. Paul J. Winter, president; F. A. Jaeckel, vice president; M. F. Brenner, cashier. Assistant cashiers are Alfred Moede and William Kroenke.

The bank's board of directors is comprised of Paul J. Winter, F. A. Jaeckel, M. F. Brenner, C. F. Naber, E. J. Buettner, A. H. Klebesadel, Dr. W. W. Mitton, Albert Kleeman and Charles Piehl.

At the 1953 annual meeting in January, it was pointed out that the bank gained \$300,000 in deposits during the 1952 business year. The capital stock of the bank increased from \$65,000 to \$130,000, and the surplus account increased from \$100,000 to \$130,000.

Citizens State Bank was founded in March of 1910, chartered by the State of Wisconsin. It started with a capital stock of \$25,000 and at the end of the first year the bank's total resources were more than \$96,000.

The growth of this organization is illustrated by the fact that today it has resources of \$5,248,738. Cash on hand and in banks is \$916,586.10, government securities represent \$2,087,465, municipal bonds \$523,585.29, bonds and securities

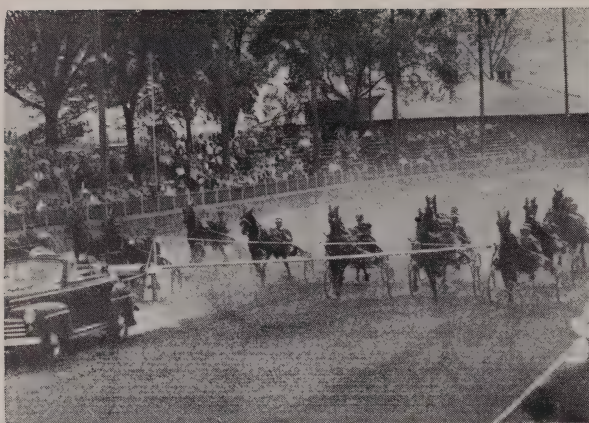


Early sight at Bowler Lumber Co.

COMPLIMENTS OF

BOWLER LUMBER COMPANY

BOWLER, WISCONSIN



BY WORKING TOGETHER WE ARE MAKING
SHAWANO COUNTY A BETTER PLACE IN WHICH
TO LIVE

SHAWANO COUNTY ANNUAL FAIR

Shawano, Wisconsin

"EVERY YEAR OVER LABOR DAY"



Louis W. Cattau, Secretary

OFFICERS

HUBERT MARTZKE, President
LOUIS W. CATTAU, Secretary
GROVER BEVERSDORF, Treas.

DIRECTORS

ROB. DALLMAN
DAVE BEVERSDORF
J. J. VOMASTIC
ALBERT GRAF
R. H. FISCHER
ALBERT KLEBESADEL
PAUL LEHMAN
MIKE ZIMMERMAN
E. A. LAU, Supt. of Speed
WM. GROSINICK, Supt. of Grounds



\$74,234.03, loans and discounts \$1,620,931.51, bank building and fixtures \$25,800, other assets \$136.13.

Liabilities at the close of business Dec. 31, 1952, were listed as: capital stock, \$130,000, surplus \$130,000, undivided profits \$56,521.33, reserves \$8,000, dividends unpaid \$6,500, and deposits \$4,917,716.73. The liabilities represent a total of \$5,248,738.06.

Citizens State Bank's original board of directors and officers were: C. A. Raisler, president; Dr. J. B. Gordon, vice president; Fred G. Brener, cashier, and P. J. Winter, E. A. Krueger, George Klebesadel, August Beversdorf, and William Regling, directors.

Raisler was president of the bank from 1910 until he died in 1924. He was succeeded by Dr. Gordon, who served in that position until 1937.

Paul J. Winter then took over as president of the bank, a position he holds today. Mr. Winter is the only member of the original founders affiliated with Citizens.

Cashier Fred G. Brener was with the bank until his death in 1928, when he was succeeded by his son, the present cashier, M. F. Brener, who started working at the bank as bookkeeper in 1913.

SHAWANO NATIONAL BANK . . .

The Shawano National Bank succeeded the First National Bank of Shawano having received a National Bank Charter on Dec. 28, 1934, and opened for business on January 4, 1935.

On its opening day the new bank showed deposits of \$586,000 with a capital of \$50,000, preferred stock of \$25,000 (held by the R. F. C.) and surplus of \$15,000 and undivided profits of \$5,000.

The Shawano National Bank has shown con-

tinuous growth and after serving the Shawano community for 18 years, has deposits now of over \$5,000,000, capital structure has grown to a capital of \$60,000, surplus of \$130,000 and undivided profits of over \$100,000.

The bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System, and a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which insures bank deposits up to \$10,000.

The original officers of the bank on its opening day, Jan. 4, 1935, were Curtis Black, president; Dr. R. C. Cantwell, vice president; Herbert J. Rose, cashier; C. F. Wilke, assistant cashier; John R. Kadletz and Frank F. Martin, directors.

Most of the original directors and officers still hold positions today. Dr. R. C. Cantwell resigned as vice president about 13 years ago, and his office was taken over by Antone A. Weber, as vice president. Following the untimely death of Mr. Weber, Herbert J. Rose was elected as vice president and cashier. In 1948 George W. Ruppel and Rolland A. Kuckuk were elected to the board of directors.

Present officers and directors are Curtis Black, president; Herbert J. Rose, vice president and cashier; C. F. Wilke, assistant cashier; Frank F. Martin, John R. Kadletz, George W. Ruppel and Rolland A. Kuckuk, directors.

In 1950 the bank remodeled the bookkeeping rooms by rebuilding the rear part of the building, and rearranging the stairway to the extreme west part of the building, giving the bank considerable needed space for bookkeeping machines, and facilities to handle the increased business. The heating system was rebuilt to give better service to the various offices in the building, and the Western Union office was given new quarters, as well as modernization.

Late in 1952 the bank remodeled its lobby by

COMPLIMENTS OF

BONDUEL STATE BANK

ESTABLISHED 1906

BONDUEL, WISCONSIN

Member of

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

DIRECTORS

Fred Freimuth
John Westphal
R. J. Woldt
A. W. Kallies
Robert Specht
C. A. Teschke
H. W. Sohr

OFFICERS

Fred Freimuth, President
R. J. Woldt, Vice President
C. A. Teschke, Cashier
H. W. Sohr, Assistant Cashier



SHAWANO NATIONAL BANK

SHAWANO, WIS.

18 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS GROWTH IN SHAWANO

OPENING DAY DEPOSITS, JANUARY 4, 1935	\$586,237.42
DECEMBER 31, 1937	OVER \$990,000.00
DECEMBER 31, 1942	OVER \$1,800,000.00
DECEMBER 31, 1944	OVER \$3,000,000.00
DECEMBER 31, 1950	OVER \$4,000,000.00
1953	OVER \$5,000,000.00

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE FOR THE SHAWANO COMMUNITY

MAKE THIS BANK YOUR BANK

OFFICERS

CURTIS BLACK, President
HERBERT J. ROSE, Vice Pres., & Cashier
C. F. WILKE, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

JOHN KADLETZ
FRANK A. MARTIN
GEORGE W. RUPPLE
ROLLAND A. KUCKUK

rebuilding the counter space and adding two service windows and a private consultation room—fully sound-proofed, and installed also a night depository for the convenience of customers desiring this type of service.

Outstanding among the many services the bank offers is the making of loans for veterans and returning service men. The bank adopted a liberal policy in the handling of these loans and has made hundreds of families happy through this system of home loans. Something new for banking in Shawano was instituted by the Shawano National Bank, namely a Christmas Savings Club, in 1952, to carry through to Dec. 1, 1953. This club now has almost a hundred members and is considered a novel feature as well as a new service to the community.

The bank lists over 6,000 depositors and customers, and officers advise that the list is growing. Being a national bank, the bank confines its business strictly to banking. The bank does not engage in any other type of business, its officers devoting their entire time to the service of the community in the many banking necessities arising from day to day, and stand ready to give the public the best kind of banking service possible.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN TIGERTON . . .

The First National Bank in Tigerton was organized May 17, 1934, and opened for business on May 21 of that year.

The first board of directors consisted of L. D. Buchsieb, A. R. Radtke, F. W. Posselt, J. S. Swanke and Harry Hirt.

The officers of the bank, upon its opening were: L. C. Buchsieb, President; A. R. Radtke, Vice President; M. J. Brunner, Cashier; and Robert B. Way, Assistant Cashier.

The progress of the bank is illustrated by com-

parison of the assets at the end of the first year, which showed deposits of \$97,110.90, Capital of \$50,000.00; Surplus \$10,000.00 and Undivided Profits \$57.31; and those of today: Deposits \$1,040,270.47, Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.00, and Undivided Profits and Reserves, \$46,029.00.

The present directors are Harry Hirt, A. R. Radtke, A. E. Swanke, M. J. Brunner and Robert B. Way.

Present officers are: Harry Hirt, President; A. R. Radtke, Vice President; M. J. Brunner, Cashier, and Robert B. Way, Assistant Cashier.

Other bank employees include Janet E. Holf, Teller, and Violet Loken, Bookkeeper.

BANK OF BIRNAMWOOD . . .

For 53 years people of Birnamwood and the surrounding community have been served by the Bank of Birnamwood and its various employees. The history of the bank begins in 1900 when J. H. Van Doren, his son, Dee W., and Miss Ella Kimball, established a private bank. After three successful years during which the bank became a firmly established part of the community, it was decided by the founders that in order to more successfully serve the people of Birnamwood, the bank should be incorporated. On September 2, 1903, the Commissioner of Banking for the State of Wisconsin granted permission to incorporate.

J. H. Van Doren became the first president of the newly incorporated bank and his son, Dee, served as the first cashier. Miss Ella Kimball, who later became Mrs. Dee Van Doren, served as bookkeeper. Under the leadership of the Van Dorens the bank gained a reputation for integrity and fair dealing and gradually enlarged the territory which it served.

The first major change in the bank personnel was necessitated by the untimely death of the



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cashier, Dee Van Doren, which occurred September 2, 1924. The assistant cashier, John Ferrar, was selected by the directors to succeed Mr. Van Doren. The sound knowledge and conservative judgment of Mr. Ferrar played a major part in the fact that the bank was able to weather the stormy 30's. Even during the worst years of the depression the bank continued to pay depositors 100 per cent of their deposits.

The bank was not without adversers. The building in which the bank was located was completely destroyed by fire April 13, 1932, making it necessary to secure new quarters. Plans were immediately made to erect a new building at the old location. The building was completed and ready for occupancy in December, 1932. It was modern in every respect and the furnishings and equipment the newest and most efficient that could be obtained.

Six years after the completion of the building, in the summer of 1938, armed robbers held up the bank employees and escaped with about \$3,500.00. The loss was entirely covered by insurance. The robbers were never apprehended.

On April 27, 1943, John Perrar lost his life when an armed robber made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the bank. Mr. Perrar was shot while he was attempting to give warning of the robbery. His death was deeply felt, not only by the bank, but by the entire community.

The present cashier, W. B. Roblier, came to the Bank of Birnamwood from the People's Bank of Coloma, where he also served in the capacity of cashier. Under his able guidance the bank has expanded to a degree where the assets now total over \$1,600,000.00.

The people of the village of Hatley and the surrounding area, in need of a bank to serve

their territory, petitioned the banking commission to allow the Bank of Birnamwood to open a branch bank in the village of Hatley. Permission was granted and the bank was formally opened on November 2, 1945, and has been steadily increasing in size, both in the amount of deposits and the number of customers.

A most important factor in the successful operation of the bank has been the wise selection of the directors, officers and employees. The present board of directors are A. M. Duescher, H. C. Boettcher, Dr. R. O. Frohman, William Kussman and W. B. Roblier. Members of the board serving as officers are A. M. Duescher, president; Dr. Frohman, vice president; and W. B. Roblier, cashier.

Miss Martha Clauss, who joined the staff in 1925 is an able and efficient assistant cashier, which position she has filled since June of 1943. Her numerous duties also include supervising all teller and bookkeeping work.

Manager of the Hatley branch, assistant cashier since January, 1953, and assisting with teller and bookkeeping duties is Russell Frohman, whose experience in business accounting well qualified him for the position.

Victor Ten Haken is in charge of the small loans department, assists in appraising and does general bookkeeping. The secretarial duties of the bank are performed by Shirley Matz. Geraldine Schmidt serves the bank as teller and bookkeeper.

The past history of the bank is one of sound business principles, courteous and efficient service. The Bank of Birnamwood will continue to render the highest degree of good banking service to the community.

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Left to right: William F. Kumm, Clerk of Court; Robert G. Marotz, Member of Assembly; Ted W. Eul, Sheriff; Neil R. Druckrey, County Clerk; Melvin R. Laird, Member of Congress; Fritz Eberlein, District Attorney; Albert F. Wendt, Register of Deeds; Grover Beversdorf, County Treasurer; Harold A. Meyer, Republican Party Chairman. Not pictured: Gordon Bubolz, State Senator; Harvey C. Stubenvoll, Coroner.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE OF SHAWANO COUNTY:

Harold A. Meyer, Chairman; Mrs. Olga Nommensen, Vice Chairman; Stanley J. Brown, Secretary; Albert F. Wendt, Treasurer.

For a Better County, State and Nation, Continue to follow

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

BONDUEL STATE BANK . . .

The Bonduel State Bank was organized in Bonduel, Wis., on September 24, 1906.

The first directors were Chris. Bonnin, Robert Rose, Chas. Zuehlke, Wm. B. Eicker, Lewis Klosterman, Wm. Graf and F. J. Martin.

Chris Bonnin was the first president who served until his death in 1929. R. C. Wendt was elected cashier and served until his death in May, 1929.

John Westphal was elected a director in 1915 who is serving at the present time.

The statement of Sept. 21, 1906 showed total assets of \$35,300.00. At present the bank has total resources of over \$3,000,000.00.

The bank enjoyed a steady healthy growth since it was organized. It remained open throughout the depression days of 1932 to 1935.

The directors at the present time are Fred Freimuth, John Westphal, R. J. Woldt, A. W. Kallies, Robert Specht, C. A. Teschke, and H. W. Sohr.

The officers are: Fred Freimuth, president; R. J. Woldt, vice president; C. A. Teschke, cashier; and H. W. Sohr, assistant cashier.

CITIZENS STATE BANK OF WITTENBERG . . .

In the year of 1894 a private bank was started by R. W. Roberts in the Village of Wittenberg. This organization was known as the Bank of Wittenberg and operated as a private bank until 1903.

On February 28, 1903 the stockholders of the private bank made application for a charter, which was granted by the State Banking Department authorizing the new bank, known as the Citizens State Bank of Wittenberg to commence business as of March 2, 1903, and this charter was for a term of 100 years and will ex-

pire on March 2, 2003.

After nine years of private banking the new organization took over its assets, occupied the present bank building and formally opened under the new charter as of March 2, 1903.

The early settlers of the surrounding community received their livelihood from logging and wood operations. During this period of time there was a transition from lumbering to dairy farming, bringing about the modern dairy farmer of today.

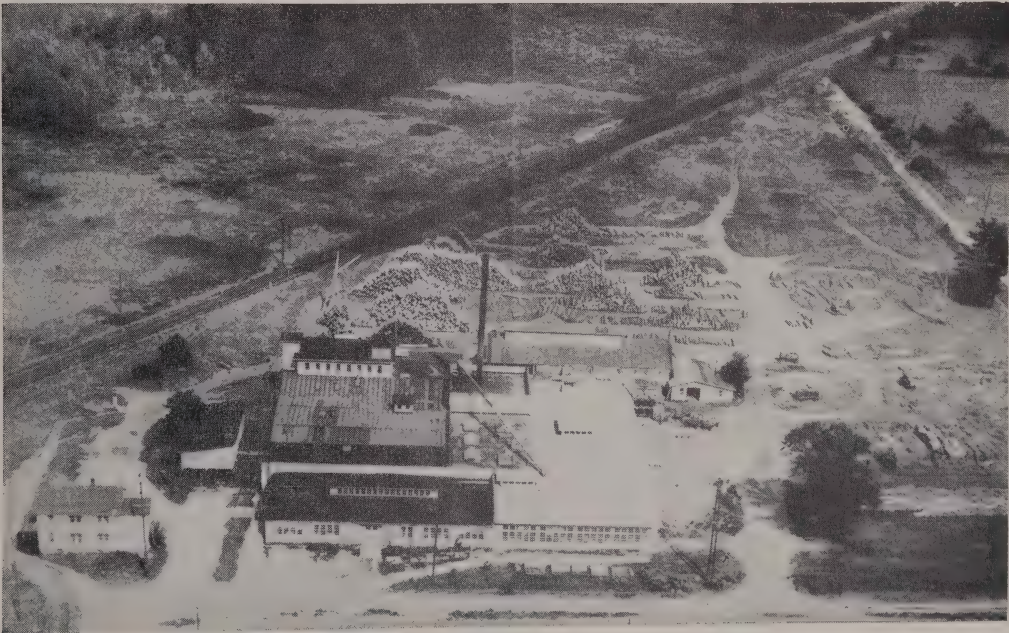
The Orphanage, Mission and the Home for the Aged, and other like institutions, were a contributing factor to the development and success of this community.

The bank building was of sturdy construction, but as business increased the officers realized that it would be necessary to enlarge the accommodations and in 1926 the building was remodeled and modernized.

During the depression years there were many communities, in larger cities as well as smaller villages, that were without banking services. In February 1934 the Wittenberg Bank was privileged with the approval of the State Banking Department to offer services at Aniwa, Bowler and Eland to extend their banking facilities by operating stations at the respective localities. In 1939 a station was also opened at Caroline.

During the 50 years the Citizens State Bank of Wittenberg has been in operation there have been upheavals—social, political and economic, a period of heights of prosperity and the depths of depressions, all of which this bank has weathered.

This bank is not only strong in financial assets, but also in the importance of human assets of good will and confidence. Upon this foundation

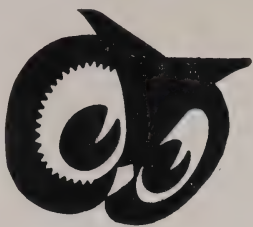


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Shawano, Wis.

the bank is built. Its interests and those of the people of the community it serves are closely bound together.

The present officers of the Citizens State Bank of Wittenberg are: W. L. Arnold, president; W. D. Hazeltine, vice president; George A. Voelz, cashier; R. E. Doms, assistant cashier; Phyllis Marsh and Earl Hanke, bookkeepers.

L. E. Meidl is assistant cashier at the Aniwa-Eland branch; M. W. Voelz, assistant cashier, and Jeanne Malueg bookkeeper at the Bowler branch; and A. E. Schoeneck, assistant cashier, in charge of the Caroline branch.

Directors are W. L. Arnold, W. D. Hazeltine, Walter Haupt, Dr. R. Rothman, A. F. Smith, George A. Voelz and M. W. Voelz.

FARMERS STATE BANK, CECIL, WIS.

The Farmers State Bank, Cecil, Wis., and its office at Zachow, Wis., is the outgrowth of two Banks: the Farmers State Bank, Zachow, Wis., and the State Bank of Cecil, Cecil, Wisconsin, and which bank is operating under the charter of the former, moved to Cecil, Wisconsin. The two banks were consolidated on Dec. 2, 1944.

The State Bank of Cecil was organized in 1905 and chartered in 1906. First officers were Herman Bocher, president; W. C. Zachow, vice president; and John H. Kuehl, cashier. John H. Kuehl served as cashier until Feb. 2, 1914, at which time he was succeeded by Mr. J. L. Rollmann. On May 6, 1919 R. K. Monroe was elected assistant cashier which increased the active operating officers to two. Mr. Monroe held this position until Jan. 6, 1925, being succeeded by Guy Schmahl, who was succeeded by O. H. Zahn on Jan. 17, 1927. Officers at this time were Herman Bocher, president; Henry Scheller, vice president;

J. L. Rollmann, cashier; and O. H. Zahn, assistant cashier. Succeeding officers to Aug. 1944 were Henry Engel, president; E. C. Peterman, vice president; J. L. Rollmann, vice president; and O. H. Zahn, cashier. On Dec. 2, 1944 when the State Bank of Cecil and the Farmers State Bank, Zachow, were consolidated, officers of the State Bank of Cecil were Henry Engel, president; J. L. Rollmann, vice president; and D. A. Proper, cashier.

The Farmers State Bank, Zachow, Wis., was incorporated on March 27, 1915. First officers were Louis Raisler, president; Julius Simon, Sr., vice president; and J. E. Lutsey, cashier. On Feb. 6, 1917, G. H. Frazer was elected president. J. E. Lutsey resigned as cashier in Feb. 1920, and was succeeded by J. F. Zuehlsdorf. Herman Radtke was elected president on Jan. 12, 1921 and was succeeded by Julius Simon, Sr., on Jan. 10, 1923. On Jan. 9, 1924, Julius Simon, Sr., was elected president, Robert Radtke, vice president, and L. E. Raisler, cashier. On Jan. 9, 1929, Albert H. Graf was elected president and on March 12, 1929, August H. Sack was elected cashier, replacing L. E. Raisler. On Jan. 8, 1930, Robert Radtke was elected president; W. H. Kammerman, vice president; and August H. Sack, cashier. August H. Sack resigned as cashier on Sept. 10, 1930 and was replaced by M. J. Brunner, cashier, and his wife, Queenie Brunner, as bookkeeper. In the fall of 1934 M. J. Brunner accepted the position as cashier of the First National Bank at Tigerton and D. A. Proper was elected cashier in his place. On Dec. 2, 1944, when the two banks were consolidated, the officers of the Farmers State Bank, Zachow, were Robert Radtke, president; A. H. Graf, vice president; D. A. Proper, cashier; and his wife, F. T. Proper, as-



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sistant cashier.

Present officers of the Farmers State Bank, Cecil, are: Henry Engel, president; D. A. Proper, executive vice president and cashier, F. T. Proper, Mrs. H. M. Kaempf and Miss Ruth G. Radtke, assistant cashiers. Present directors are: Henry Engel, P. J. Winter, D. A. Proper, F. T. Proper, H. M. Kaempf, A. H. Graf and Bernard Karstedt.

STATE BANK OF GREEN VALLEY . . .

On June 14th, 1919, Articles of Incorporation were drawn up and signed, and later approved by the State Banking Department to organize the "State Bank of Green Valley."

The first board of directors voted to buy what was then called the "Miller Building," have it remodeled and set up the first bank in Green Valley, Wisconsin. The bank started with \$15,000 in Capital Stock, which was increased to \$25,000 in 1944, and now has Capital Accounts totaling \$90,500.00.

The first permanent board of directors were Wm. Berner, president; S. A. Goska, vice president; Jos. Babler, Mark Valentine, A. J. Ryan, Martin Larsen and Wm. Ralaff, with C. F. Gallagher as the first cashier. Mr. Gallagher was cashier until 1923, and was then followed by John Kuehl, cashier from then until 1940, Tony Efta, cashier from 1940 until his death in 1950. Dorothy Peterson was then elected cashier and is in office at the present time.

W. H. Bocher was in office for the longest period of time, which was 14 years, and Ernest Pautz has been one of the members of the board of directors since 1923, and is still on the present board, holding the office of vice president. A. E. Brzezinski is the president, with other

board members, Felix Pawelczyk, Otto C. Gohr, Rufus H. Krause, Howard N. Lehner, and John Jaworski.

The financial statement of 1935 is of interest showing deposits of \$150,000.00, compared to \$1,150,000.00 at the present time, an increase of \$1,000,000.00.

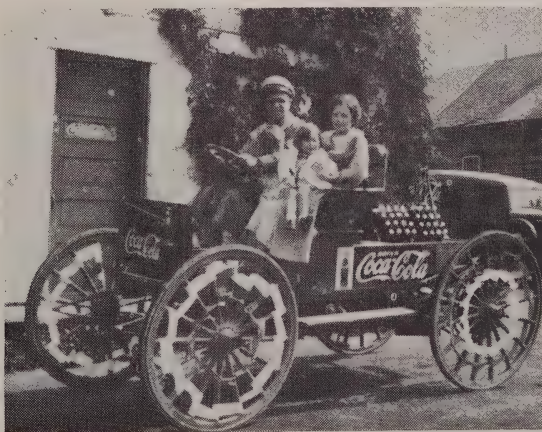
STATE BANK, GRESHAM . . .

The Articles of Incorporation for the organization of the State Bank, Gresham, Wisconsin, were signed by village residents, and was dated October 2, 1908, organizing for a period of 50 years. The original capital of the bank was \$15,000.00.

At the first meeting of the stockholders held on October 23, 1908, R. Kopelke, Henry Hoffman, Henry Richards, Andrew Mader, John Nilles, Anton Kuckuk and L. G. Laubenstein were elected to the board of Directors. The first officers of the bank were Reinhold Kopelke, president; Anton Kuckuk, vice president; and L. G. Laubenstein, cashier. The newly organized bank bought the building now occupied by the bank, from Charles R. Stier and opened for business on December 22, 1908.

L. G. Laubenstein served as cashier until his death in 1932, and on July 9, 1932, Hubert Mittlestad was elected to succeed him.

After the bank holiday in March, 1933, the bank was stabilized on April 18, 1933 and continued to do business. On August 21, 1933, Earl Stier was elected as president of the bank, the office which he still holds. On September 6, 1933, Arnold Schweppe was elected cashier to replace Hubert Mittlestadt. Mr. Schweppe was with the bank until July 1, 1937 when he resigned to accept a position with the Federal Deposit Insur-



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The bank's present cashier, Victor Sousek, was elected to the post on July 1, 1937 at which time the resources of the bank were \$187,290.11. On January 15, 1949, a Stock dividend of 100% was declared, increasing the Capital Stock to \$30,000.00.

The present officers of the bank are: Earl A. Stier, president; L. S. Hoffman, vice president; and Victor Sousek, cashier. Directors are Earl A. Stier, L. S. Hoffman, C. J. Ebert, Ken Traeger, and John Peters. On December 31, 1952, total resources of the bank were \$1,036,704.35; Capital \$30,000.00; Surplus, \$30,000.00 and Undivided Profits and reserves, \$89,340.78, serving 1223 deposit accounts and 459 loan accounts.

M. J. WALLRICH LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY . . .

The company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Wisconsin in 1910 under the name of M. J. Wallrich Land Company. The first officers and stockholders were:

President, M. J. Wallrich; vice president, D. H. George; Secretary, A. M. Andrews; Treasurer, A. C. Weber.

The M. J. Wallrich Land Company was created for the purpose of converting the land holdings of the President, M. J. Wallrich, into a corporation. These holdings consisted of timber lands in Shawano, Ashland, Bayfield, Forest, Oconto, and Langlade counties and covered 34,377 acres. At the time of incorporation, the lands were cruised and appraised by A. C. Weber and F. W. Andrews, who were considered competent appraisors and estimators.

The standing timber was computed on the following stumpage prices:

Pine	\$10.00	per M.'
Basswood	6.00	"
Hemlock	2.50	"
Birch	5.00	"
Tamarack	2.50	"
Beech	3.00	"
Oak	20.00	"
Elm	6.00	"
Maple	2.50	"
Cedar	4.00	"
Ash	4.00	"

A forest fire did considerable damage to the holdings of the Land Company in 1910; and while the company did not wish to engage in the manufacturing business at that time, it did want to salvage the timber. A contract was therefore entered into with Ole Morgan of Morgan Siding to log four sections of this burned over timber at a price of \$9.00 per M., delivered at the Morgan Mill.

Following is a list of some of the early logging contractors with whom the M. J. Wallrich Land Company had the pleasure of doing business.

Fred Larson, Otto Tischer, Melvin Robbins, Peter Lindquist, Joe Goldberg, Wm. Alft.

In addition to the logging by the above contractors, the company operated its own camps at White Clay Lake, in charge of R. G. Johnson; at Bear Lake in charge of Fred Larson; and two camps called the Wolf River Camps No. 1 and No. 2, operated by August Buettner and Fred Moesch.

At that time the only outlets for the company's products were the paper mills and the veneer plants. The Menasha Woodenware was a good customer for its logs.

M. J. Wallrich was a firm believer in the hardwoods of the North, and this belief led him

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to purchase a large amount of cut-over land on which only the hardwood and hemlock remained—the floatable timber (pine and basswood) had been removed and driven down the Wolf River to sawmill towns such as Oshkosh. Because of the inaccessibility of this hardwood timber, no one believed that it would have any value. M. J. Wallrich had the faith and foresight to acquire as much of this inaccessible timber as he could; and then had the courage to help promote the Wisconsin & Northern Railroad which opened this territory to the lumber industry. M. J. Wallrich was the attorney for this railroad from its inception until it was sold in August of 1923 to the Soo Railroad.

The **Shawano Abstract Company** was purchased in 1924. Prior to that time the M. J. Wallrich Land Company had been a substantial stockholder in the Abstract Company, and had faith in its future.

Prior to 1921, the M. J. Wallrich Land Company had sold its logs to whomever made them the best offer, but in 1921 the Land Company acquired the property of the **Catencamp Lumber Company**, who operated a mill on the Wolf River just north of the city of Shawano. This location is the present site of the M. J. Wallrich Land & Lumber Company's main plant, sawmill, planing mill, and retail yard.

The **Zachow Land & Lumber Company** (consisting of a sawmill, planing mill, and retail yard in Cecil, Wisconsin) was acquired in 1926; and the Wallrich Lumber & Fuel Company was organized to operate the yard at Cecil, which assured the Land Company of another outlet for its lumber in the building grades.

The M. J. Wallrich Land Company, having now definitely embarked in the lumber manufacturing

business, changed its name to the **M. J. Wallrich Land & Lumber Company** in January of 1928.

In June of 1930, Marshall Wallrich (who had previously acted as Sales Manager) was put in charge as manager of the sawmill, Wholesale and Retail operations. At that time the company employed 80 men in its mill, and operated on a night and day shift. Stress was placed on the retail department which continued to grow year after year. The depression in the 30's had a hand in curbing the mill operations in that period.

M. J. Wallrich passed away on March 2, 1951, following a short illness. He had been president and general manager of the company since its organization in 1910. His sons thereupon took over the management of the company, with Caspar Wallrich as President; Marshall Wallrich as Vice President and Treasurer, and Matthew Wallrich as Secretary.

The retail division was merged with the original company in July of 1941, and Marshall Wallrich took charge as general manager, and carried on until November 20, 1944, when he was stricken with a severe coronary thrombosis, and was unable to continue his duties as general manager. **C. B. Van Rossum** (company auditor for many years) became Assistant Manager.

The M. J. Wallrich Land and Lumber Company is presently operating a sawmill and planing mill in the Town of Wescott, just outside the city limits of Shawano, and maintains retail outlets at Shawano, Cecil and Peshtigo where complete lines of building material are handled.

The present officers of the company are: Caspar Wallrich, President; Marshall Wallrich, Vice President and Treasurer; Michael Wallrich, Secretary; Caroline Nikolay, Assistant Secretary; William Gruner, General Manager.

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Wilmar "Jack" List
Box 438
Shawano, Wis.
Phone 832 MX



INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY FOR SYNODICAL CONFERENCE
LUTHERANS

Plan to Stay at the
SHAWANO COUNTY PARK
On Shawano Lake



Shawano Lake's gentle breezes and 21 square miles of water provide an ideal vacation spot.

Ample Room for
TRAILERS and TENTS
On Ideal Well Drained Ground

BOATING — BATHING — FISHING — AT THEIR BEST

We Offer a Modern Park
With Modern Facilities

General Store — refreshment stands — boat livery — large recreation hall
modern comfort station — laundry room with machine available — current
available for lights and cooking — tennis court — outdoor basketball court -- golf
course just across from the park.

SHAWANO COUNTY RURAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Arthur H. Schultz—Rex Krull—Oscar Dettman—Paul Fuhrman—Peter Bergsbaken



This is a picture of the old Cecil Brewery at Cecil. E. W. Buche, Proprietor, later moved to Shawano and took over the Emil T. Raddant Brewery.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY COMPANY
INCORPORATED

1889

WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

1953

We manufacture a Complete Line of

VETERINARY
PREPARATIONS

For Sale by all Shawano
County Dealers

In business here for 64 years



LIMESTONE CASTLE

WE SPECIALIZE
IN STEAKS

Open at 5 P. M.
4 Miles East of Shawano
on Highway 29

COMPLIMENTS
OF

STATE BANK

GRESHAM, WIS.

Member of
Federal Deposit
Insurance Corporation

SERVING SHAWANO FOR
1918 . . . 35 YEARS . . . 1953

SHAMOCO FORD

ONE OF SHAWANO'S OLDEST BUSINESSES

1903
●
50th
Anniversary



1953
●
Ford
Motor Co.

GOODYEAR AND ARMSTRONG TIRES
FORD TRACTORS AND IMPLEMENTS

SHAMOCO FORD

Gordon Keyes, Pres. J. J. Henderson, Sec.-Treas.

CONSOLIDATED *Badger* COOPERATIVE



CONGRATULATES
SHAWANO
COUNTY

From Shawano County's farms, located in the heart of America's Dairyland, comes milk for Morning Glory Dairy Products that are sold throughout the nation. Consolidated Badger Cooperative and Morning Glory Dairy Foods have become a good part of the economy of Shawano County.

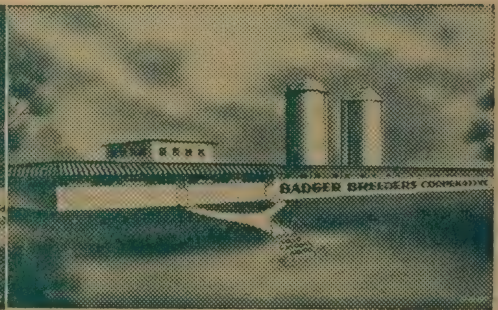
QUALITY
DAIRY PRODUCTS
ARE THE
FINEST FOODS



A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN DAIRY CATTLE IS BEING RECORDED

Badger Breeders Cooperative, largest direct-member cooperative in the nation, has passed the million mark in number of cows bred to their outstanding sires.

On farms of over 23,000 members, spread over 26 counties, average good cows bred to outstanding bulls are producing money-making offspring. Their calves have the best heredity it is possible to provide.



Badger Breeders Cooperative was organized in April, 1940—It consisted of five directors, four employees, six bulls, one hundred members, serving three counties. It had the sponsorship of Consolidated Badger Cooperative. This first year there were 1,524 first inseminations.

In 12 short years, members have built for themselves this modern, efficient artificial breeding business. It now consists of 62 sires, serving members in 26 counties, and in 1952 inseminated 231,043 cows.

VISITORS WELCOME

10 A. M. to 12 Noon and 1 P. M. to 4 P.M.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS IN 12 YEARS

BADGER BREEDERS COOPERATIVE



